Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

Published Weekly by the
United States Department of Agriculture

CERTIFICATE: By direction of the Secretary of Agriculture the matter contained herein is published as statistical information and is required for the proper transaction of the public business. Free distribution is limited to copies "necessary in the transaction of public business required by law." Subscription price $1 per year (foreign rate $2) payable in cash or money order to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C. MARCH 24, 1923. VOL. 3, NO. 12.

Index To This Issue.

Live Stock and Meats 258
Grain 262
Fruits and Vegetables 264
Dairy and Poultry 266
Monthly Fluid Milk Report 268
Cold Storage Report for March 1 269
Hay and Feed 270
Seeds 272
Foreign Crops and Markets 273
Cotton 274
Crop Reports 276
Weather 278

REVIEW.

Wheat prices were higher during the week of March 12–17 because of larger export sales, which were in excess of 6,000,000 bushels. Total exports were also above those of the previous week and the visible supply was about 100,000 bushels lower. Receipts at the primary markets were much lower than for the previous week. Corn prices showed an upward trend.

Higher prices for cattle resulted from active demand during the week of March 12–17. Butcher stock, bulls, and veal calves made the greatest gains. Hog prices reached the high February levels and practically all classes netted substantial gains. Prices of fat lambs dropped to lowest levels since early in February, and other ovine classes, except fat sheep, declined in sympathy. Fresh-meat receipts at eastern markets and Chicago decreased and demand was slow.

Cotton prices advanced during the week of March 12–17, the average of the quotations of 10 spot markets reaching 30.93¢ per pound on March 14, one point below the high mark established on March 7.

The Census report of consumption for February showed that during the month American mills consumed 566,924 bales of cotton, exclusive of linters, a record volume for February. The report showed also that more spindles were active during February than during any previous month in the history of the cotton industry in the United States. Stocks of cotton on hand in the United States on February 28 totaled 1,000,000 bales, or 500,000 bales less than the stocks on hand February 28, 1922.

Onion markets advanced sharply during the week of March 12–17, as supplies of northern stock in storage decreased. Potatoes advanced in several shipping sections, partly because of delayed shipments of new stock from the South. First arrivals of Florida potatoes brought high prices. Apple values held nearly steady, but most other products showed a weaker tendency. Old cabbage supplies are nearly cleaned up. Another peak in shipments has passed and carlot movement again declined.

Movement of hay was restricted by storms and bad roads. Stocks in southern markets were reported light. Prices continued firm except at one or two markets where receipts were sharply heavier.

Demand for feedstuffs was dull in the more important feeding sections. Mills and resellers appeared anxious to place offerings for future shipment. However, in spite of the sharp discounts at which these offerings were made little interest was shown by interior dealers.

Seed demand was poor during the week of March 12–17. Sowing was delayed in many sections by blustery weather. Some seedsmen, fearing a carryover, quoted lower prices for many kinds of seeds. Red clover declined 25¢–$1 per 100 pounds in a number of markets. Timothy, sweet clover, and alfalfa prices were firm and slightly higher in a few markets. A fairly large arrival of orchard grass from Denmark was reported at New York. Nearly 1,000,000 pounds of timothy from the United States was received at Western Ontario, Canada, ports during the week.

Butter prices advanced steadily during the week of March 12–17. Light receipts on the markets were the principal factor of influence. New Zealand butter which arrived the previous week was the cause of slight uneasiness until it became known that both Canadian and English buyers were interested.

Cheese markets were steady to firm with principal support from export buyers who purchased for shipment to England. One shipment was made during the week, with further purchases being made for later sailings. Domestic demand was dull.

Cold storage report for March 1 shows stocks of eggs to be practically negligible. Creamery butter stocks were also very low. Apple holdings continued unusually heavy.

Sweet potato stocks in 1,015 storage houses on March 1 were 1,255,000 bushels, compared with 1,317,000 bushels on March 1 a year ago. Season's shipments to March 3 totaled 17,763 cars, compared to 16,005 cars to March 4, 1922.

Stocks of white potatoes, according to reports made to the Crop Reporting Board as of March 1, were 152,117,000 bushels, compared with 102,764,000 bushels on March 1, 1922. Nearly 60,000,000 bushels were reported as available for shipment after March 1.

Severe cold wave occurring on last two days of the week March 14–20, caused much damage to early truck crops and to early fruit. Temperatures were unusually low for time of year. Wheat, apparently, escaped serious damage.

Live Stock and Meats

Cattle and Hog Prices Scored Advances.

All classes of cattle met energetic demand during the week ending March 17, and steers closed at prices steady to 25¢ higher. Butcher cows and heifers advanced largely 50¢, canners and cutters 25¢, bulls 25¢-50¢, veal calves 50¢-75¢, and stockers and feeders argely 25¢. Killing quality of beef steers was probably the best of the year.

Top hog prices ascended to levels as high as those of February and within 15¢ of the year's high point. The spread between light hogs and heavy butchers widened, receipts of the latter class being fairly liberal. Killing quality of pigs improved. Compared with the close of the previous week, butcher hogs closed at prices steady to 15¢ higher, light hogs around steady, packing sows 10¢-15¢ higher, and pigs 10¢-25¢ higher.

TOP WOOLED LAMB PRICES DECLINED.

Top wooled lambs fell to $14.60 at the low time and the week's closing high mark was 50¢ under that of the week before and the lowest since early in February. A sluggish dressed lamb trade was the principal bearish factor. Fed Colorado and Nebraska lambs mostly wooled and of strong weight comprised the bulk of the supply. In sympathy with fat lambs, fed yearling wethers were weak to 25¢ lower. Fat sheep, however, largely on account of scarcity, held steady. The downturn on fat lambs of 25¢-50¢ depressed feeding and shearing lamb values a similar amount. Feeder material also declined.

Receipts at 10 large markets were as follows:

Week.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Mar. 12-17, 1923	166,800	733,900	208,300
Mar. 5-10, 1923	164,940	733,047	240,497
Mar. 13-18, 1922	182,842	469,821	192,888

Cattle.—The killing quality improvement in beef steers was seasonal and emphatically apparent contrasted with a month ago. Demand was most active at all times for good to choice yearlings and handyweight steers and slower for heavies, especially strong-weight steers in medium flesh. Nebraska contributed a large share of the high-priced bullocks, numerous lots from that state turning at $9.50-$10.10. The latter price was the top for matured steers and handy kinds and was paid for 1,163-1,529-pound averages. The extreme top in load lots of $10.15 was reached by Iowa fed long yearlings averaging 1,076 pounds. A large proportion of the beef steers cashed at $9-$9.50. Colorado pulp-fed steers averaging 1,289-1,455 pounds sold mostly at $9-$9.35, a few lots making $8.40-$8.60.

Probably the heaviest steers offered were 1,666 pound averages worth $9.65. Fed Canadian steers which were placed in a Corn Belt feed lot last fall and which were less desirably finished, but almost as heavy, brought $8.75. Killers were unable to get many steers carrying much weight under $8.25 and most sales below $8 absorbed plain light kinds, mostly mixed steers and heifers. Beef steers at Chicago averaged $8.97 on Wednesday, the highest since January 23. Improved killing quality was also apparent in yearlings and numerous lots cashed at $9-$9.50. Mixed steers and yearlings reached $9.85.

As a large share of the run consisted of beef steers, she stock was comparatively scarce. Beef cows worth $5-$6 at the low time a week

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands for Slaughter at Chicago.

Week of March 12-17, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grade.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by grades.			Average weight (pounds).			Price per 100 pounds.		
	Mar. 12-17, 1923.	Mar. 5-10, 1923.	Mar. 13-18, 1922.	Mar. 12-17, 1923.	Mar. 5-10, 1923.	Mar. 13-18, 1922.	Mar. 12-17, 1923.	Mar. 5-10, 1923.	Mar. 13-18, 1922.	Mar. 12-17, 1923.	Mar. 5-10, 1923.	Mar. 13-18, 1922.
Choice and prime	797	263	568	3.1	1.2	2.2	1,320	1,282	1,395	$9.94	$10.00	$8.95
Good	4,956	2,972	7,895	19.2	13.6	30.8	1,231	1,312	1,240	9.48	9.49	8.39
Medium	16,357	13,158	13,598	63.5	60.0	53.2	1,101	1,162	1,091	8.69	8.60	7.64
Common	3,651	5,512	3,523	14.2	25.2	13.8	925	924	945	7.61	7.60	6.99
Total	25,761	21,905	25,584	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,108	1,124	1,124	8.78	8.55	7.86

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

Week of March 10-16, 1923, With Comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week, Mar. 10-16, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week, Mar. 10-16, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week, Mar. 10-16, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	3,178	49.8			3,949	102.6
Denver	2,787	68.4	439	315.5	3,482	86.9
East St. Louis	1,826	71.4	1,035	46.6		
Fort Worth	2,031	56.4	843	38.1		
Indianapolis	390	71.3	88	30.7	15	75.0
Kansas City	9,461	81.4	3,314	65.1	2,489	104.4
Oklahoma City	1,826	89.4	441	52.8		
Omaha	4,660	61.8	299	388.3	2,753	117.4
St. Joseph	897	77.5	114	57.6	1,967	259.8
St. Paul	3,903	72.5	2,458	69.5	146	47.9
Sioux City	2,959	60.1	292	59.1		
Wichita	107	4.2	405	193.8		
Total	34,025	68.5	9,778	63.9	14,801	119.1
State destination:						
California			97	51.6		
Colorado	1,369	270.6	324	623.1	1,364	148.1
Illinois	3,789	67.6	1,048	35.8		
Indiana	1,176	75.0	88	22.6	105	525.0
Iowa	7,907	77.1	3,880	77.0	236	28.6
Kansas	3,789	48.2				
Kentucky	274	54.8				
Maryland	202	412.2				
Michigan	386	77.0			2,982	220.2
Minnesota	642	48.4	679	105.1	622	150.2
Missouri	3,451	70.6	1,723	55.2	2,649	170.7
Montana	20	250.0				
Nebraska	5,440	78.3	941	218.8	5,966	417.5
New Jersey	36	163.6				
New York	24	64.9	217	199.1	284	46.6
Ohio	1,506	123.6				
Oklahoma	2,035	87.1	441	84.5		
Pennsylvania	58	26.1				
South Dakota	459	51.4				
Tennessee	102	1,020.0				
Texas	657	20.8	340	138.8		
Virginia	35	10.0				
West Virginia	32	16.8				
Wisconsin	636	69.7			593	214.8
Total	34,025	68.5	9,778	63.9	14,801	119.1

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments This Season with Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1922, to Mar. 16, 1923	3,436,759	412,744	2,804,017
Same period one year ago	2,500,923	218,951	2,295,715
Same period two years ago	2,462,042	285,737	3,562,029
Current period as per cent of average of two previous periods	138.5	163.6	95.7

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week of March 12-17, 1923, With Comparisons.

Weight range.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by weight ranges.			Average weight (pounds).			Price per 100 lbs.		
	Mar. 12-17, 1923.	Mar. 5-10, 1923.	Mar. 13-18, 1922.	Mar. 12-17, 1923.	Mar. 5-10, 1923.	Mar. 13-18, 1922.	Mar. 12-17, 1923.	Mar. 5-10, 1923.	Mar. 13-18, 1922.	Mar. 12-17, 1923.	Mar. 5-10, 1923.	Mar. 13-18, 1922.
1,001 lbs. up	106	394	834	4.5	9.0	17.0	1,094	1,072	1,099	$7.89	$7.74	$7.44
901 to 1,000 lbs.	203	330	942	8.5	7.5	19.3	948	943	953	7.60	7.40	7.29
801-900 lbs.	580	742	999	24.4	16.9	20.4	819	849	856	7.48	7.24	7.13
701-800 lbs.	519	1,004	863	21.8	22.8	17.6	739	751	753	7.46	7.28	6.44
700 lbs. down	972	1,924	1,260	40.8	43.8	25.7	608	585	594	6.57	6.67	6.45
Total	2,380	4,394	4,898	100.0	100.0	100.0	746	738	830	7.21	7.13	7.00

earlier reflected the most advance and reached $5.50–$6.50. A few choice Kosher cows made $7.25–$7.50 and made relatively less upturn than inbetween grades. Comparable and in some cases greater advances were made by beef heifers which were marketed liberally, Many loads weighing 650–850 pounds brought $7.50–$8, some showing net gains of 75¢. Some choice heifers in load lots brought $9–$9.40, selections at the latter figures showing baby beef characteristics. Beef heifers were probably most numerous at $6.75–$7.75, choice kinds averaging 1,047 pounds made $7.75 and a few strictly choice 1,200 pound averages brought $8.

Canners and cutters continued active. Strongweight kinds from healthy districts were in demand mostly at $3.65–$3.75 with $3.85 and above paid in instances. Strongweight cutter cows turned upward to $4.50 and above; reaching $5.35. Desirable heavy bologna bulls were most numerous at $5–$5.25. The recent lethargy of heavy beef bulls disappeared and the bulk of these sold for $5.50–$5.75, lighter selections reaching $6.50 or better.

Stormy weather reduced veal calf loadings which stimulated prices. At the week's close packers were absorbing the bulk of vealers at $9.50–$10, having paid upward to $11 at the high time. Indications of an early Easter demand were apparent on good to choice vealers averaging 150–180 pounds which were hand picked by shippers upward to $12.50.

Steers of all weights were bought both for feeding and for stocking spring pastures. Demand was especially active for qualitied kinds averaging 800–1,000 pounds, a generous portion of the latter weights having gone for grazing purposes.

Hogs.—Hog receipts showed a decrease of approximately 10,000 from the previous week. Prices reacted Monday, largely caused by overestimation of the day's receipts which were sharply interfered with by severe storm conditions. Late that day the market recovered and prices continued through the week aggressively strong and higher until the close.

MANY 350-POUND HOGS IN EVIDENCE.

Weighty butchers have continued to feature the trade and choice 350-pound hogs were frequently seen. The average weight of all killing and shipping droves for the week was 250 pounds. The price spread between weighty butchers and light hogs widened, but an occasional surplus of lights caused dull spots. The quality of light hogs was indifferent, but the recent liberal influx of trashy pigs was noticeably checked. Weighty packing sows during the week brought $7.50 or more. Friday's top price of $8.85 was equal to February's high mark.

Sheep.—With buyers exceedingly bearish because of a draggy outlet for dressed lamb, and with shipping orders not so liberal as during the previous week, fat lambs slumped and at the low time were 50¢–75¢ below the close a week previous. However, the trade strengthened toward the end of the week. The top price for the week was $15.15 paid by city butchers but packers did not go above $14.75 all week which was the peak price at the close. The bulk of the receipts was Colorado and Nebraska fed wooled lambs and most lots averaged 85–90 pounds or more. The supply of strictly choice handyweight lambs was limited and sometimes almost lacking. Clipped lambs were not marketed very freely and declined in sympathy with wooled ones. The bulk of the wooled lambs at Chicago sold for $13.75–$14.60 while recently clipped kinds sold mostly at $11.25–$11.75, a load of 70-pound averages making $12. Fall-shorn lambs brought $12.75 early in the week but very desirable kinds averaging 80 pounds sold for $12.50–$13 and some natives carrying excessive weight sold down to $12 or below. Heavy shorn lambs if recently clipped sold generally at $9.75.

Choice 88-pound yearlings offered at Chicago cashed at $13.40, while other heavier and less desirable kinds brought $12.50. Some clipped 100-pound yearlings sold for $9.50 although a few 2-year-olds were sorted off at $8.50.

Fat sheep continued on about an even keel and closed the week steady to strong. Choice lightweight ewes sold up to $8.75, that figure being paid on the closing session for Colorado and Iowa fed ewes averaging 105–122 pounds. The bulk of the lightweights brought $8.25–$8.60 and heavier kinds sold mostly for $7–$8. Some clipped ewes turned at $6–$6.50. Very desirable aged wooled wethers averaging around 96 pounds sold up to $9.50, and other offerings of this class brought $8.50–$9. A load of clipped Texas wethers went at $7.35 and heavier shorn wethers cashed down to $6.

Yard traders secured eight decks of 67-pound feeding and shearing lambs early in the week at $15 and 70–72-pound kinds later brought $14.75–$14.85. Shearers secured heavy lambs from $14–$14.50, paying $14.25 at Chicago for three loads of 86-pound averages.

The Netherlands exported 115,279,000 lbs. of cheese in 1921 compared with 145,337,000 lbs. in 1913.

Meat Receipts Decreased—Demand Still Slow.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Decreased receipts of all classes of fresh meats at eastern markets and Chicago during the week ending March 16 were largely offset by a slow and limited demand. Beef and mutton prices were firm to higher, while veal, lamb, and pork were mostly steady to lower.

Beef.—A general improvement in steer and cow beef prices was made at eastern markets and Chicago, due in part to lighter receipts. With common steers scarce at eastern markets, quality was good. At Chicago common and medium grades made up the bulk of steer carcasses. Although choice steers were limited in supply, the demand was not sufficient to cause any material spread in prices over the best of the good grade.

The eastern demand for cows was better than for steers, owing to the shortage of the lower grades of the latter. At Chicago desirable handyweight cows were scarce, although steer supplies carried a fair percentage of heifers of similar grades. The light supply of bulls at New York and Chicago sold at about steady prices under a slow demand, while elsewhere receipts were not sufficient to quote a market. Kosher beef prices opened $1 lower on Monday at Boston and thereafter held about steady, while prices for the week at other markets were unchanged.

Veal.—Veal grading better than good was scarce at eastern markets and Chicago, while there was an oversupply of light-weight common kinds, heavy sides, and heavy grass veal. Receipts were only moderate, but prices, except at New York, were barely steady to lower.

Lamb.—Demand for lamb centered largely on light-weight kinds of the better grades, while heavy lamb suffered from an oversupply

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

Week of March 12–17, 1923, with Comparisons.

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				New York.			
	Mar. 12–17, 1923.	Mar. 5–10, 1923.	Mar. 13–18, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]	Mar. 12–17, 1923.	Mar. 5–10, 1923.	Mar. 13–18, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]
Beef and Veal.								
Beef:	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Steer—								
Choice	$16.50	$16.65	$14.75	[2] $17.10	$14.50	$14.45	$14.00	[3] $17.75
Good	13.25	13.20	13.75	17.20	13.50	13.25	13.45	17.12
Medium	13.35	13.15	13.00	15.33	12.00	11.75	12.95	16.00
Common	10.75	10.60	11.00	13.42	10.50	9.65	12.25	15.05
Cow—								
Good	10.75	10.75	10.50	13.85	10.50	10.25	11.00	14.52
Medium	9.50	9.50	9.75	12.52	9.50	9.75	9.75	13.47
Common	8.50	8.50	8.75	11.52	8.75	9.20	9.25	12.42
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.50	8.75	9.00	10.92
Common	7.62	7.62	7.18	9.36	7.75	7.75	8.25	10.25
Veal:								
Choice	17.50	17.70	15.80	21.65	17.10	17.80	20.60	[2] 20.80
Good	15.50	15.90	14.80	20.28	16.00	15.80	16.60	21.20
Medium	14.50	14.70	13.55	18.10	14.70	14.40	15.00	19.13
Common	11.50	11.90	11.00	15.08	11.50	12.20	12.80	15.87
Fresh Pork Cuts.								
Hams, 12-16 lbs. average	17.50	18.50	25.00	25.78	17.00	20.00	27.50	[3] 25.50
Loins:								
8-10 lbs. average	15.00	14.85	18.70	25.38	15.30	15.70	18.90	24.57
10-12 lbs. average	13.95	13.95	17.70	24.25	14.30	14.65	17.90	23.17
12-14 lbs. average	13.25	13.15	16.70	22.58	13.45	13.70	16.65	21.72
14-16 lbs. average	12.55	12.25	15.70	20.85	12.70	13.25	15.65	20.22
16 lbs. over	11.50	11.50	14.80	17.20	11.50	12.35	14.90	[2] 17.10
Shoulders:								
Skinned	11.60	11.50	14.60	17.37	12.80	13.00	15.90	17.57
Picnics—								
4-6 lbs. average	9.95	10.75	13.95	15.75	10.60	11.50	.....	.....
6-8 lbs. average	9.45	10.25	13.25	14.85	9.50	10.50	14.90	16.37
Butts, Boston style	12.60	12.75	16.70	19.85	13.75	14.65	18.10	20.42
Spare ribs	9.45	9.30	10.50	14.78	11.50	11.50	12.00	[3] 13.75
Lamb and Mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice	24.10	24.10	28.50	27.07	24.50	24.50	28.90	26.80
Good	21.00	21.20	27.50	25.23	23.50	23.50	27.50	25.37
Medium	18.00	18.80	26.00	23.45	22.50	22.50	26.10	23.27
Common	15.50	16.70	23.50	21.00	20.50	20.50	23.60	[4] 23.55
Mutton:								
Good	12.50	12.50	17.50	18.22	13.50	13.50	19.50	17.32
Medium	11.00	11.00	15.50	16.05	12.25	12.25	17.00	15.37
Common	8.50	8.50	12.50	13.53	10.65	10.75	15.00	13.33

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Mar. 15–20, 1920; Mar. 14–19, 1921; and Mar. 13–18, 1922.
[2] Two-year average; does not include 1920, which was highest price.
[3] Two-year average.
[4] Two-year average; does not include 1921, which was lowest price.

and a lack of demand, which, to some extent, affected other kinds also. Greatest price declines occurred at Boston and other markets were weak without any material price drop.

Mutton.—Receipts of mutton were very light and the market was steady to firm, despite a limited demand. At New York yearlings and heavy lamb moved more freely on account of the shortage of desirable mutton.

Pork.—Fresh pork prices at eastern markets were weak to lower, with considerable unevenness throughout the week. The demand was slow and draggy at all times and supplies accumulated, although receipts were somewhat less than for the preceding week. A considerable quantity was frozen late in the week. At Chicago lighter receipts and a fair demand kept prices fairly steady.

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.

Week of March 12-17, With Comparisons.

Commodity.	Mar. 12-17, 1923.	Mar. 5-10, 1923.	Mar. 13-18, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]
	Per 100 lbs.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Hams, No. 1, smoked, 14-16 lbs. average	$21.50	$21.50	$31.88	$30.96
Hams, No. 2, smoked, 14-16 lbs. average	19.00	19.25	29.00	28.25
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 lbs. average	12.00	12.25	18.00	18.50
Bacon, No. 1, 6-8 lbs. average	30.00	30.00	34.00	40.17
Bacon, No. 2, 6-8 lbs. average	21.75	21.25	27.50	30.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 lbs. average	14.25	14.12	16.50	18.25
Backs, D. S., 14-16 lbs. average	11.75	11.25	13.50	15.63
Pure lard, tierces	14.00	13.62	13.75	17.08
Compound lard, tierces	13.75	13.75	14.50	16.00

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Mar. 15-20, 1920; Mar. 14-19, 1921; and Mar. 13-18, 1922.

Animals Slaughtered under Federal Inspection, February, 1923.

Station.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats	Swine.
Chicago	145,395	43,408	184,830	33	624,459
Fort Worth	19,210	10,942	4,699	3	43,737
Kansas City	81,486	23,416	88,456	132	374,008
National Stock Yards	19,885	5,404	14,858	47	134,423
Omaha	68,418	5,570	148,944	5	231,274
St. Louis	11,056	2,744	3,138	.....	154,501
Sioux City	24,789	1,066	14,678	.....	148,883
South St. Joseph	29,959	6,560	75,817	.....	189,291
South St. Paul	18,416	36,309	13,621	.....	242,778
All other establishments	215,096	161,279	287,432	776	2,087,221
Total:					
February, 1923	633,710	296,698	836,473	996	4,230,575
February, 1922	569,153	279,359	775,841	1,913	3,479,907
8 months ending Feb., 1923	6,155,722	2,714,782	7,579,917	18,947	30,955,177
8 months ending Feb., 1922	5,181,219	2,377,234	8,491,896	11,660	25,357,994

Horses slaughtered at all establishments, 137. Inspections of lard prepared at all establishments, 174,601,548 pounds; compound and other substitutes, 24,084,934 pounds. Corresponding inspections for February, 1922: Lard, 144,817,012 pounds; compound and other substitutes, 28,824,716 pounds. (These totals do not represent actual production, as the same lard or compound may have been inspected and recorded more than once in the process of manufacture.)

Apparent Per Capita Consumption of Federally Inspected Meat in November, 1922.

	Beef and veal.		Pork.		Lamb and mutton.		Total.	
	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]
	Million lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs.*
November, 1922	431	3.9	558	5.1	35	.32	1,024	9.3
October, 1922	470	4.3	553	5.0	39	.35	1,062	9.7
Increase or decrease	−39	−.4	+5	+.1	−4	−.03	−38	−.4
Per cent[1]	−8.4	.....	+1.0	.....	−9.9	.....	−3.6	.....
November, 1922	431	3.9	558	5.1	35	.32	1,024	9.3
November, 1921	376	3.5	488	4.5	41	.37	905	8.3
Increase or decrease	+55	+.4	+70	+.6	−6	−.05	+119	+1
Per cent[1]	+14.6	.....	+14.3	.....	−13.5	.....	+13.2	.....

[1] Per capita consumption and per cent of increase or decrease were computed on full number of pounds.

Movement of Lambs from Colorado and California.

Approximately 3,200 cars, or around 770,000 head, of sheep and lambs were loaded from the feeding areas in Colorado from January 1 up to and including the week ending March 17, 1923. This number included 621,000 from northern Colorado, 121,000 from the Arkansas Valley, and 28,000 from the San Luis Valley. The estimated number on feed in Colorado on January 1, 1923, was 1,500,000 head. Some 35,000 head of feeders were brought in during January and February, making a total of 1,535,000. The shipments to date are about one-half the total number on feed, and the number yet to move is about 765,000. Loadings during the week ending March 17 totaled 435 cars, while during the corresponding week last year only 258 cars were loaded.

The first shipments of California spring lambs to eastern markets were loaded around March 14 and are expected to be on the Missouri River and Chicago markets about March 26. Lack of moisture and high winds have affected adversely the growth of feed in the spring lamb areas in California, and if this condition is not relieved shortly it may result in considerable change in the estimated market movement. Moreover, the movement may be advanced, inasmuch as a lack of feed will necessitate shipment before deterioration occurs in the condition of the lambs, or the movement may be retarded because the lambs will not have reached a development justifying eastern shipment.

Experimental Shipment of Cattle to Belgium.

A shipment of 916 head of cattle left Kansas City on March 14 for export to Belgium. This shipment was chiefly in the nature of an experiment, having been made with the purpose of conserving the native cattle of Belgium for breeding purposes. The shipment is scheduled to sail from New York City on March 22 on a United States Shipping Board vessel.

Approximately 450 cows, 250 steers, 200 bulls, and a few stags and heifers were included in the consignment. The bulls are intended for immediate slaughter, while the steers and cows, which are in thin flesh, are to be parceled out among the farmers in the country surrounding Brussels for further feeding before being slaughtered.

Imports of Wool at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending March 17 amounted to 4,902 bales, weighing 1,779,383 lbs., valued at $566,212. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 17,946 bales, weighing 6,706,903 lbs., valued at $3,270,277.

Cattle in Belgium are handled mostly in small lots of 15-30 head, although a few farmers feed as many as 80 at one time. The principal feeds in the country near Brussels are distillery slop, sugar beets, and blue grass.

Apparent Per Capita Consumption of Federally Inspected Meat in October, 1922.

	Beef and veal.		Pork.		Lamb and mutton.		Total.	
	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]
	Million lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs.*
October, 1922	470	4.3	553	5.0	39	0.35	1,062	9.7
September, 1922	451	4.1	542	5.0	39	.45	1,032	9.4
Increase or decrease	+19	+.2	+11	(2)	(2)	−.10	+30	+.3
Per cent[1]	+4.4	.....	+1.9	.....	−0.1	.....	+2.9	.....
October, 1922	470	4.3	553	5.0	39	.35	1,062	9.7
October, 1921	424	3.9	530	4.9	49	.50	1,003	9.3
Increase or decrease	+46	+.4	+23	+.1	−10 0	−.15	+59	+.4
Per cent[1]	+3.9	.....	+4.9	.....	−.5	.....	+5.9	.....

[1] Per capita consumption and per cent of increase or decrease were computed on full number of pounds.
[2] Difference too small for computation.

Average Prices of Live Stock, Week of March 12–17, 1923, with Comparisons.

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.				Omaha.				South St. Joseph.[2]		South St. Paul.[3]		
	Mar. 12–17, 1923.	Mar. 5–10, 1923.	Mar. 13–18, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	Mar. 12–17, 1923.	Mar. 5–10, 1923.	Mar. 13–18, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	Mar. 12–17, 1923.	Mar. 5–10, 1923.	Mar. 12–17, 1923.	Mar. 5–10, 1923.	Mar. 13–18, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	Mar. 12–17, 1923.	Mar. 5–10, 1923.	Mar. 13–18, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	Mar. 12–17, 1923.	Mar. 5–10, 1923.	Mar. 12–17, 1923.	Mar. 5–10, 1923	Mar. 13–18, 1922.
Cattle.																							
Beef steers:	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Med. and heavy wt. (1,101 lbs. up)—																							
Choice and prime	$10.22	$10.38	$9.14	$11.34	$10.28	$10.42	$8.72	$10.95	.....	.....	$9.92	$9.92	$8.50	$10.72	$9.75	$9.82	$8.32	$10.64	$9.98	$10.16	.....	.....	.....
Good	9.57	9.62	8.48	10.39	9.57	9.65	8.14	10.03	$8.00	$8.00	8.99	8.92	7.82	9.87	8.88	8.92	7.68	9.82	9.15	9.20	.....	.....	$8.00
Medium	8.73	8.72	7.70	9.55	8.52	8.51	7.45	9.10	6.88	6.88	8.11	8.00	7.22	9.11	8.00	8.00	7.05	9.07	8.24	8.12	$7.65	$7.60	7.08
Common	7.46	7.36	6.88	8.65	7.20	7.10	6.66	8.16	5.12	5.12	7.06	6.98	6.62	8.32	6.75	6.75	6.55	8.24	6.95	6.78	6.62	6.58	6.30
Lt. wt. (1,100 lbs. down)—																							
Choice and prime	10.28	10.38	9.12	11.33	10.28	10.42	8.65	10.90	.....	.....	9.78	9.77	8.34	10.58	9.75	9.82	8.38	10.62	9.84	10.04	.....	.....	.....
Good	9.59	9.64	8.40	10.34	9.44	9.52	8.05	9.96	7.75	7.75	8.76	8.70	7.65	9.64	8.88	8.92	7.68	9.68	8.94	9.02	.....	.....	7.98
Medium	8.64	8.66	7.60	9.46	8.33	8.31	7.42	9.02	6.50	6.50	7.86	7.74	7.11	8.82	7.88	7.88	7.05	8.75	7.98	7.93	7.65	7.60	7.08
Common	7.26	7.21	6.74	8.44	6.96	6.88	6.49	7.87	4.75	4.75	6.73	6.63	6.50	7.91	6.50	6.50	6.55	7.92	6.69	6.56	6.50	6.45	6.18
Butcher cattle:																							
Heifers, common to choice	7.70	7.46	6.36	8.00	7.38	7.38	6.28	8.43	5.38	5.38	6.48	6.36	6.00	7.52	6.75	6.65	5.95	7.50	6.68	6.75	6.45	6.38	6.00
Cows, common to choice	6.10	5.90	5.44	7.18	5.95	5.75	5.25	7.00	4.12	4.12	5.44	5.31	5.20	6.65	5.55	5.40	5.30	6.94	5.62	5.62	5.30	5.20	4.95
Bulls, bologna and beef	5.73	5.68	5.09	6.71	5.68	5.60	4.92	6.46	3.50	3.50	5.03	4.88	4.25	5.80	5.38	5.38	4.20	6.02	5.12	5.12	4.68	4.62	4.25
Canners and cutters:																							
Cows and heifers	3.78	3.63	3.56	4.49	3.52	3.36	3.44	4.48	2.65	2.62	3.36	3.25	3.53	4.23	3.58	3.38	3.55	4.30	3.38	3.38	3.15	3.12	2.90
Canner steers	4.50	4.42	4.46	5.24	4.00	4.00	3.65	4.70	2.62	2.62	3.75	3.75	3.62	4.46	3.88	3.90	3.88	5.16	.....	.....	3.52	3.50	3.50
Veal calves:																							
Light to med. wt., med. to choice	9.28	8.95	7.98	12.04	8.35	8.62	8.25	10.98	7.50	7.50	8.20	8.32	7.92	10.44	8.80	9.18	8.20	10.77	7.45	7.68	6.48	6.42	5.65
Heavy wt., com. to choice	6.15	5.80	5.40	7.52	6.75	6.80	6.00	7.50	5.50	5.50	6.02	6.00	5.48	6.90	6.00	6.00	6.38	7.71	6.00	6.20	5.50	5.50	4.50
Feeder steers:																							
1,001 lbs. up, com. to choice	7.44	7.26	6.58	8.68	7.12	7.12	6.75	8.46	5.75	5.75	7.42	7.38	6.72	8.70	6.96	7.19	6.64	8.55	7.08	7.00	6.25	6.25	5.95
750–1,000 lbs. com. to choice	7.28	7.11	6.50	8.40	6.75	6.75	6.62	8.12	5.50	5.50	7.38	7.34	6.68	8.44	6.84	7.06	6.44	8.25	7.08	7.00	6.00	6.00	5.70
Stock cattle:																							
Steers, common to choice	6.36	6.25	6.25	7.68	6.00	6.00	6.05	7.19	5.38	5.38	6.84	6.79	6.17	7.54	6.21	6.25	6.34	7.58	6.50	6.50	5.62	5.62	5.55
Cows and heifers, com. to ch.	4.65	4.38	4.82	6.15	4.75	4.72	4.78	5.89	3.50	3.50	4.54	4.50	5.00	6.29	4.38	4.38	5.00	5.94	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00
Calves, good and choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.25	7.61	6.12	6.12	7.38	7.38	6.78	7.91	7.00	7.25	6.92	8.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calves, com. and med.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.75	6.21	4.25	4.25	5.38	5.40	5.00	5.80	5.38	5.50	5.55	6.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hogs.																							
Top (highest price, not average)	8.85	8.65	10.95	16.30	8.75	8.65	10.85	16.35	8.35	8.30	8.40	8.30	10.50	16.00	8.25	8.25	10.15	15.55	8.45	8.35	8.30	8.10	10.00
Bulk of sales	8.25	8.13	10.21	11.79	8.48	8.31	10.29	12.18	7.98	7.90	8.06	7.98	9.77	11.44	7.99	7.89	9.52	11.05	8.13	8.00	7.98	7.82	9.68
Heavy (251 lbs. up) med. to ch.	8.19	8.08	10.12	11.46	8.36	8.22	10.11	11.49	8.01	7.89	8.05	7.92	9.63	11.12	7.99	7.89	9.47	10.77	8.03	7.92	7.88	7.69	9.44
Medium (201–250 lbs.) med. to ch.	8.37	8.25	10.32	11.98	8.45	8.33	10.33	12.11	8.02	7.91	8.11	8.02	9.92	11.54	8.00	7.90	9.58	11.37	8.12	8.01	7.98	7.81	9.68
Light (151–200 lbs.) com. to ch.	8.53	8.38	10.47	12.35	8.50	8.40	10.27	12.36	7.89	7.81	8.08	8.05	9.89	11.69	7.92	7.88	9.70	11.55	8.14	8.02	8.07	7.92	9.81
Light lights (130–150 lbs.) com. to choice	8.32	8.17	10.06	12.01	8.34	8.25	9.77	12.06	7.48	7.57	7.95	7.94	9.76	11.49	.....	.....	9.56	[5] 12.06	.....	.....	7.91	7.74	9.88
Packing sows:																							
Smooth (250 lbs. up)	7.50	7.39	9.37	10.42	7.41	7.01	8.78	9.97	6.88	6.85	7.33	7.25	8.60	9.71	7.39	7.23	8.50	10.02	7.35	7.24	6.88	6.75	8.54
Rough (200 lbs. up)	7.25	7.13	9.09	9.92	7.27	6.88	8.48	9.62	5.75	5.75	7.20	7.12	8.28	9.23	7.20	7.06	8.00	9.39	7.11	6.96	6.62	6.46	8.09
Pigs (130 lbs. down) med. to ch.	7.71	7.45	9.06	11.16	7.10	6.99	8.95	10.97	5.69	6.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.71	7.33	9.78
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down) com. to choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.50	6.69	8.45	10.42	.....	.....	7.10	7.15	9.00	11.13	6.75	6.75	9.81	10.64	.....	.....	7.73	7.66	9.80
Sheep.																							
Lambs:																							
84 lbs. down, med. to prime	14.08	14.24	14.51	14.07	13.88	14.00	14.62	14.26	13.25	13.62	13.54	13.64	14.22	13.59	13.62	13.83	14.04	13.73	13.70	13.82	13.46	13.52	13.90
85 lbs. up, med. to prime	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.84	[5] 11.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Culls and common	11.40	11.75	11.62	11.54	11.25	11.25	11.78	11.42	10.10	10.25	11.12	11.12	11.10	10.72	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.11	11.38	[1] 11.38	10.62	10.62	10.72
Feeder, med. to choice	14.28	14.40	12.58	12.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.28	12.25	13.38	13.44	12.05	11.68	13.70	13.88	12.82	12.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yearling wethers, med. to prime	11.62	11.64	12.72	12.35	11.25	11.25	12.12	11.78	10.02	9.85	11.05	11.14	11.62	11.57	11.28	11.38	11.62	11.63	11.38	11.38	10.88	10.88	11.68
Wethers, med. to prime	9.25	9.18	9.95	10.43	8.62	8.60	8.62	[5] 11.12	7.50	7.50	8.38	8.38	8.78	9.12	8.38	8.38	9.02	9.38	8.44	8.46	8.00	8.00	8.65
Ewes, med. to choice	7.62	7.64	8.30	8.81	7.00	7.00	7.65	8.29	6.55	6.62	7.62	7.62	7.98	8.58	7.50	7.40	7.82	8.61	7.06	7.08	6.85	6.75	7.05
Ewes, culls and common	5.25	5.25	4.95	5.48	4.00	4.00	4.60	4.88	3.42	3.50	4.50	4.50	4.58	5.32	4.88	4.78	4.70	5.73	3.75	3.75	4.50	4.50	3.52

[1] Fort Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923
[2] South St. Joseph began reporting in June, 1922.
[3] South St. Paul began reporting in November, 1920
[4] Based on average prices for the following weeks Mar. 15–20, 1920, Mar. 14–19, 1921, and Mar. 13–18, 1922.
[5] Two-year average.

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week of March 12–17, 1923.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	63,712	16,005	47,707	197,522	48,647	148,875	68,182	23,551	44,631
Denver[1]	7,227	4,244	2,556	9,307	1,315	8,455	27,596	16,856	3,721
East St. Louis	52,041	5,310	10,334	93,529	33,962	62,910	3,320	.....	2,444
Fort Worth	10,839	3,503	6,204	16,970	1,270	14,478	1,348	94	1,186
Indianapolis[1]	8,106	3,892	4,237	44,267	10,672	31,761	313	77	255
Kansas City	35,674	14,025	22,456	67,739	8,505	58,942	33,104	9,612	25,117
Oklahoma City	5,986	2,844	3,790	14,105	1,343	13,701	210	47	184
Omaha	31,598	11,170	19,541	93,609	35,713	57,811	48,975	10,776	36,244
St. Joseph[1]	11,224	3,043	7,896	51,855	10,911	42,125	24,440	4,343	20,320
St. Paul[1]	19,191	5,660	13,385	54,605	8,617	46,144	2,140	146	1,902
Sioux City	12,716	5,561	6,840	77,773	25,086	43,111	2,421	.....	2,559
Wichita[1]	7,532	4,305	1,561	13,538	624	11,601	19	.....	21
Total	265,846	79,562	146,507	734,819	186,665	539,914	212,077	65,502	138,584
Total, Mar. 5-10, 1923	226,259	84,819	139,413	757,255	209,068	534,779	242,872	92,638	151,217
Total Mar. 13-18, 1922[2]	243,211	94,320	138,855	462,236	129,064	328,794	201,125	70,798	128,678

[1] Week ending Friday, Mar. 16.
[2] Fort Worth not included.

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs.

Week of March 12–17, 1923.

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		South St. Joseph.		St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Monday	252	$8.04	193	$8.24	196	$7.58	221	$7.87	252	$7.62	240	$7.85	212	$7.79
Tuesday	242	8.22	196	8.37	183	7.78	222	8.00	258	7.80	248	8.00	215	7.86
Wednesday	250	8.25	208	8.35	179	7.63	224	8.02	251	8.00	239	8.10	221	7.95
Thursday	253	8.32	199	8.46	189	7.85	217	8.10	251	8.10	240	8.10	222	7.95
Friday	252	8.41	211	8.53	181	7.97	215	8.24	248	8.13	251	8.32	217	8.12
Saturday	243	8.30	204	8.41	179	7.81	222	8.13	257	7.79	235	8.24	221	8.15
Average:														
Mar. 12–17, 1923	249	8.23	201	8.39	184	7.78	221	8.01	254	7.90	241	8.07	217	7.94
Mar. 5–10, 1923	248	8.12	200	8.28	187	7.71	223	7.96	250	7.84	241	7.93	216	7.81
Mar. 13–18, 1922	244	10.24	198	10.23	....	.....	214	9.76	245	9.47	....	.....	224	9.67

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Grain

Larger Export Sales Strengthen Wheat Market.

May wheat prices advanced 2⅜¢, and July wheat 2⅛¢ for the week ending March 17. Corn future prices were also slightly higher, May corn closing on Saturday at 75½¢ and July corn at 77⅞¢. May wheat closed at $1.22 and July wheat at $1.16⅝.

The principal strengthening factor in the market was a revival of the export demand, sales slightly in excess of 6,000,000 bushels being reported during the week. Although a large part of these sales was Durum and Manitoba, fairly large sales of Hard Winter wheat were also reported. The Durum and Spring wheat sales at seaboard were on a basis equal to about 3¾¢ under the Chicago May future, while sales of the Hard Winter at the Gulf were at about 7¢ over the Chicago May future price.

At the close of the week there were bids in the market at Kansas City for No. 2 Hard Winter for Gulf loading at 7½¢–8¢ per bushel over the Chicago May delivery price. The United Kingdom, France, Holland, Germany, and Italy were reported to have bought wheat during the week.

WEEK'S EXPORTS GAINED OVER PREVIOUS WEEK.

The total exports of American wheat for the week were slightly above those of the previous week, but Canadian exports through American ports were only about 30% of the amount reported for the week ending March 10. The visible supply of wheat at the close of the week was about 100,000 bushels less than at the close of the previous week. The visible supply of corn was about 800,000 bushels larger than the previous week, and the supply of oats was decreased about 1,000,000 bushels, as is shown in the accompanying table.

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	Mar. 12-17.	Mar. 5-10.	Mar. 12-17.	Mar. 5-10.	Mar. 12-17.	Mar. 5-10.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	4,765,000	6,074,000	5,371,000	7,998,000	3,838,000	4,077,000
Primary shipments	2,600,000	3,234,000	3,591,000	4,133,000	4,340,000	3,941,000
Visible supply	46,470,000	46,581,000	30,548,000	29,730,000	25,325,000	26,208,000
Receipts at:	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	133	145	1,066	1,078	362	544
Minneapolis	1,924	2,085	121	165	190	190
St. Louis	470	487	484	641	414	252
Kansas City	419	633	244	393	92	117
Cincinnati	49	87	63	76	56	32
New York	392	217	78	174	81	95

Spot offerings of wheat continued very scarce at Chicago. The prices of Red and Spring wheat followed closely the future market with no change in the premiums and discounts. No. 2 Red was quoted 9¢–13¢ per bushel over the May price. Premiums on Hard Winter wheat were advanced slightly, and No. 2 Hard Winter was quoted ½¢–1¢ per bushel over the May at the close of the week. Scarcely sufficient wheat was received at Chicago to maintain a cash market, and a large part of the wheat sold to mills and for shipment was taken from private elevator stocks. Purchases of nearly 100,000 bushels were reported made from Omaha by local mills and dealers at Chicago.

A poor demand for cash wheat and liberal receipts weakened the market at St. Louis, and premiums for Red Winter wheat were lowered 2¢–3¢ under those prevailing at the close of the previous week. Hard Winter wheat was also slightly lowered. The demand was almost entirely from the local mills.

A stronger tone developed in the Kansas City market toward the close of the week, based principally upon the higher export bids from the Gulf. Milling demand was also moderately improved, and premiums were on a firmer basis principally because of the small receipts of desirable wheat. The mill demand, however, was somewhat restricted by the light flour demand. Very little new buying was reported, and mills were having some difficulty in obtaining shipping instructions for flour sold on old contracts.

Mills were good buyers of the better grades of wheat at Minneapolis, but the stocks in the Minneapolis elevators increased 150,000 bushels. The spring wheat mills reported only a fair demand for flour, and their output has been slightly reduced. Cars suitable for eastern shipment were scarce, and this resulted in a premium of 1¢–2¢ being paid for wheat arriving in cars that could be forwarded East. The basis for cash wheat prices showed very little change, and No. 1 Dark Northern was quoted at 1¢–20¢ over the May future price. Very few sales, however, were made at less than 5¢ or more than 16¢ over the future quotations.

Large sales of Canadian wheat, which has been held in store in boats at Buffalo, was also a market factor, as the large stocks at this market had been a depressing influence upon both future and cash prices for some weeks.

Local industries continued to be the principal buyers in the cash corn market at Chicago, but there was also a good shipping demand. Seaboard exporters inquired for corn and took fair amounts, but many bids were said to be out of line. The sales to exporters were reported to be principally to the Continent, but Liverpool also reported a better demand for American corn, and that Argentine corn was being more firmly held.

Cereal mills and one or two large elevator houses took practically all the No. 2 oats offered during the week at Chicago, while shippers and other elevators took the lower grades. Seed buyers were practically out of the market. Some export bids were reported, but no amounts were given.

An improved demand was noted at Kansas City for both corn and oats from practically every buying section of the Cotton Belt. Movement from the country, however, continued light, as farmers were reported to be obtaining relatively better prices from sales to each other, and from feeding, than from the market shipments. Most of the corn sold out of Kansas City was to Texas and other southern territory.

Elevators were the principal buyers of corn at St. Louis, and shippers and the local trade took most of the oats offered. Receipts showed a large increase over those of the previous week. Oats prices at practically all the markets showed only slight changes.

Supply and Distribution of Wheat, Crops of 1921 and 1922.

	1921–1922			1922–1923		
Supply, July 1 to Mar. 1:	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000bus.*
Stocks, July 1 [1]	96,000	.....	.....	83,000	.....	.....
Imports, July 1 to Mar. 1	10,000	.....	.....	12,000	.....	.....
Crop	815,000	.....	.....	856,000	.....	.....
Total supply	.....	.....	921,000	.....	.....	951,000
Distribution, July 1 to Mar. 1:						
Estimated fall seed requirements	66,000	.....	.....	64,000	.....	.....
Feed and loss, July 1 to Mar. 1 [2]	10,800	.....	.....	11,400	.....	.....
Exports (flour included), July 1 to Mar. 1	222,000	.....	.....	182,000	.....	.....
Total distribution	.....	298,800	.....	.....	257,400	.....
Stocks, Mar. 1:						
On farms	131,000	.....	.....	153,000	.....	.....
In country mills and elevators	75,000	.....	.....	92,000	.....	.....
Commercial visible	47,000	.....	.....	55,000	.....	.....
Flour (as wheat)	2,400	.....	.....	2,700	.....	.....
Total stocks	.....	255,400	.....	.....	302,700	.....
Total accounted for, July 1 to Mar. 1	.....	.....	554,200	.....	.....	560,100
Disappearance for food, July 1 to Mar. 1	.....	.....	366,800	.....	.....	390,900
Supply, Mar. 1 to June 30:						
Stocks, Mar. 1	255,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Imports, Mar. 1 to June 30	7,086	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total supply	.....	.....	262,486	.....	.....	.....
Distribution, Mar. 1 to June 30:						
Estimated spring seed requirements	26,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feed and loss, Mar. 1 to June 30 [2]	5,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exports (flour included), Mar. 1 to June 30	57,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carryover, July 1	83,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total distribution	.....	.....	171,400	.....	.....	.....
Disappearance for food, Mar. 1 to June 30	.....	.....	91,086	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes stocks on farms, in country mills and elevators, in commercial visible (Bradstreets') and stocks of flour (in terms of wheat) in 10 cities.
[2] Feed and loss for year estimated at 2 per cent of crop.

Grain Prices and Sales.

Weighted Average Prices and Number of Cars of Cash Sales at Stated Markets, Week of March 10-16, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market and grade.	Prices. Mar. 10-16, 1923.	Prices. Mar. 3-9, 1923.	Prices. Mar. 11-17, 1922.	Sales. Mar. 10-16, 1923.	Sales. Mar. 3-9, 1923.	Sales. Mar. 11-17, 1922.	Total of crop year to Mar. 16. Average 1919-21.	Total of crop year to Mar. 16. 1923.	Total of crop year to Mar. 16. 1923 as pr. ct. of av.
CHICAGO.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	P. ct.
Drk. Nor. Spg....No. 1	127	125	145	3	1	1	164	302	184
No. 2	128	117	.....	2	2	.....	154	72	47
Nor. Spg.....No. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	11	8
No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	197	23	12
Hrd. Win.....No. 2	120	119	132	28	9	6	1,615	2,060	128
No. 3	.....	115	132	.....	1	1	736	256	35
Yel. Hrd. Win...No. 2	120	117	131	11	15	2	844	1,326	157
No. 3	119	117	129	7	12	2	660	559	85
Red Win.....No. 2	131	127	.....	1	2	.....	1,587	692	44
No. 3	131	129	129	2	5	2	1,299	747	58
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Drk. Nor. Spg....No. 1	129	128	155	548	548	93	5,383	27,173	505
No. 2	126	122	148	92	90	64	2,742	4,290	156
No. 3	118	117	139	31	46	176	6,175	2,589	42
Nor. Spg.....No. 1	124	123	146	350	307	24	613	8,527	1,391
No. 2	123	120	142	200	186	5	350	4,664	1,332
No. 3	118	118	134	100	88	5	917	2,101	229
Amber Durum...No. 2	111	108	130	24	38	49	1,342	1,437	107
KANSAS CITY.									
Drk. Hrd. Win...No. 2	119	119	144	7	13	41	1,892	1,607	85
No. 3	119	118	141	6	12	34	1,364	2,034	149
Hrd. Win.....No. 2	115	114	131	91	116	156	7,618	7,138	94
No. 3	115	113	132	85	135	65	5,509	9,967	181
Yel. Hrd. Win...No. 2	113	111	119	2	3	1	218	327	150
No. 3	112	109	120	1	1	2	169	449	266
Red Win.....No. 2	128	128	132	2	1	1	2,262	395	17
No. 3	127	124	126	10	16	11	2,022	1,463	72
OMAHA.									
Drk. Hrd. Win...No. 2	117	117	129	7	8	4	2,841	837	29
No. 3	115	110	125	10	44	2	1,382	928	67
Hrd. Win.....No. 2	112	117	127	72	34	38	2,513	3,623	142
No. 3	112	110	123	18	12	22	2,166	1,570	72
Yel. Hrd. Win...No. 2	111	109	124	6	3	5	1,301	327	25
No. 3	.....	109	122	.....	2	6	1,140	174	15
ST. LOUIS.									
Hrd. Win.....No. 2	119	118	129	3	11	8	536	505	94
Red Win.....No. 2	138	136	145	11	24	25	4,715	1,725	37
No. 3	132	132	140	46	42	45	3,152	4,177	132

Corn.

Market and grade.	Prices. Mar. 10-16, 1923.	Prices. Mar. 3-9, 1923.	Prices. Mar. 11-17, 1922.	Sales. Mar. 10-16, 1923.	Sales. Mar. 3-9, 1923.	Sales. Mar. 11-17, 1922.	Total of crop year to Mar. 16. Average 1919-21.	Total of crop year to Mar. 16. 1923.	Total of crop year to Mar. 16. 1923 as pr. ct. of av.
CHICAGO.									
White.....No. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	16	16
No. 2	74	74	61	25	32	18	362	1,109	301
No. 3	72	72	60	125	147	23	1,140	2,751	248
Yellow.....No. 1	76	.....	59	1	.....	3	329	60	12
No. 2	75	74	58	84	70	115	1,300	2,627	203
No. 3	73	72	57	379	366	146	2,950	8,650	293
Mixed.....No. 1	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	2	122	58	47
No. 2	74	73	57	30	43	73	748	1,401	18
No. 3	72	72	56	223	223	108	1,374	3,686	268
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Yellow.....No. 3	67	66	50	39	40	89	616	806	131
KANSAS CITY.									
White.....No. 2	72	72	53	16	5	48	370	550	149
No. 3	72	71	53	1	2	2	196	38	19
Yellow.....No. 2	73	72	54	16	32	33	201	541	269
No. 3	73	72	54	10	9	4	159	271	170
Mixed.....No. 2	71	71	53	22	33	46	261	554	212
No. 3	71	71	53	4	3	5	370	122	33
OMAHA.									
White.....No. 2	69	68	52	15	17	46	201	560	279
No. 3	68	67	52	3	2	6	143	186	130
Yellow.....No. 2	69	68	52	36	28	53	381	1,133	297
No. 3	68	68	51	13	14	36	277	761	275
Mixed.....No. 2	68	67	51	21	27	22	262	576	220
No. 3	67	67	50	5	5	15	196	238	121
ST. LOUIS.									
White.....No. 2	75	74	58	40	44	54	243	597	246
No. 3	73	73	57	24	18	7	279	373	134
Yellow.....No. 2	75	74	58	33	73	78	430	928	243
No. 3	74	73	57	105	102	26	484	1,501	310
Mixed.....No. 2	74	73	57	20	32	26	232	310	134
No. 3	73	72	57	13	10	7	188	340	181

Oats.

Market and grade.	Prices. Mar. 10-16, 1923.	Prices. Mar. 3-9, 1923.	Prices. Mar. 11-17, 1922.	Sales. Mar. 10-16, 1923.	Sales. Mar. 3-9, 1923.	Sales. Mar. 11-17, 1922.	Total of crop year to Mar. 16. Average 1919-21.	Total of crop year to Mar. 16. 1923.	Total of crop year to Mar. 16. 1923 as p. ct. of av.
CHICAGO.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	P. ct.
White.....No. 1	47	47	41	13	11	10	816	435	53
No. 2	47	46	39	141	159	71	5,361	6,006	112
No. 3	44	44	36	151	179	203	8,650	7,664	89
MINNEAPOLIS.									
White.....No. 2	42	43	35	24	25	22	692	1,866	270
No. 3	41	41	33	72	57	154	5,810	4,293	97
KANSAS CITY.									
White.....No. 2	47	47	37	4	2	7	160	104	65
No. 3	46	45	36	20	8	20	765	857	112
OMAHA.									
White.....No. 2	46	44	36	6	4	1	245	187	76
No. 3	43	43	34	38	19	22	1,150	1,465	127
ST. LOUIS.									
White.....No. 2	47	48	38	44	28	8	570	827	145
No. 3	46	47	37	63	37	47	2,745	2,047	73

Rye.

Market and grade.	Prices. Mar. 10-16, 1923.	Prices. Mar. 3-9, 1923.	Prices. Mar. 11-17, 1922.	Sales. Mar. 10-16, 1923.	Sales. Mar. 3-9, 1923.	Sales. Mar. 11-17, 1922.	Total of crop year to Mar. 16. Average 1919-21.	Total of crop year to Mar. 16. 1923.	Total of crop year to Mar. 16. 1923 as p. ct. of av.
CHICAGO.									
No. 2.....	83	81	101	9	16	5	829	908	110
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Western.....No. 2	77	76	96	13	181	48	2,189	2,385	109

Daily Closing Prices of Grain Futures, March 10-16, 1923.

Wheat.

Market.	Future.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Chicago.....	May.....	119¾	120⅝	119	119¼	119	121
	July.....	114⅜	115¾	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	115⅞
Kansas City.....	May.....	111⅞	112¼	110⅞	111⅛	111⅛	112⅞
	July.....	107⅝	107⅞	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞	108⅜
Minneapolis.....	May.....	119⅜	.....	119⅛	119⅜	118¼	120⅛
	July.....	119⅜	.....	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	120⅜
Winnipeg.....	May.....	113⅜	.....	113⅜	113⅞	114⅛	115⅜
	July.....	114⅜	.....	114⅜	115¼	115⅜	116⅜
Liverpool.....	May.....	119¼	119⅞	120	120⅜	120⅜	121¼

Corn.

Market.	Future.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Chicago.....	May.....	74⅜	75	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	74⅞
	July.....	76⅜	76⅜	75⅜	75⅜	75⅞	77
Kansas City.....	May.....	71⅜	71⅞	70⅜	70⅞	70⅞	71⅞
	July.....	72⅝	73⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	73⅝

Oats.

Market.	Future.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Chicago.....	May.....	44⅞	44⅞	44⅜	44½	44⅝	45½
	July.....	44⅜	44½	44⅛	44⅛	44⅜	44⅞
Kansas City.....	May.....	43½	43⅞	43½	43¼	43⅜	43⅞
	July.....	42⅞	43⅜	43	43	43	43¼

Grain Inspected for Export.

Week of March 12-17, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour Not Included.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Mar. 12-17, 1923:	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.
Atlantic ports [1]	587	1,081	.....	38	320
Gulf ports [2]	154	475	25	.....	43
Pacific ports [3]	240	.....	.....	143	.....
Total	981	1,556	25	181	363
Mar. 5-10, 1923	1,083	929	30	393	93
Mar. 13-18, 1922	1,844	3,751	460	232	112
Total:					
July 1, 1922-Mar. 17, 1923	111,068	46,977	13,418	19,756	31,440
July 1, 1921-Mar. 18, 1922	162,331	66,910	1,840	19,328	8,479

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., Norfolk, and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur (Tex.).
[3] Seattle, Portland (Oreg.), Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

Fruits and Vegetables

Shipments Lighter—Onions Gained—Potatoes Higher.

Onion prices showed decided gains during the week ending March 17 and potatoes advanced at shipping points. Apple prices held generally steady, but most of the other leading lines weakened. Shipments of 12 leading fruits and vegetables for the week ending March 17 decreased 1,336 cars compared with the previous week, having amounted to 10,266 cars.

Onions.—Onion prices are advancing, though not quite so rapidly as last spring. From an average of $6.50 per 100-pound sack in January, 1922, northern onions advanced to $11 in April, a gain of 70%. The crop this season was much larger than last year, and the January 1 price in eastern wholesale markets was around $3, with $2.25 prevailing in the Middle West. By March 15, however, prices in eastern cities had reached an average of $4, with a top of $4.50 in New York. Chicago had strengthened to a range of $2.50–$2.60 and Cincinnati reported the high price of $4. This is in contrast with the spring of 1921 when the jobbing range gradually declined and averaged only $1 a sack.

COLD WEATHER FAVORS NORTHERN SHIPPERS.

Cold weather, which delayed the harvesting of Texas Bermuda onions, is working to the advantage of northern shippers. In fact, movement from Texas will not be active until April 1, whereas 125 cars had been shipped by that date last year. Furthermore, the movement of storage stock has been quite rapid and supplies are running low. Approximately 2,300 carloads were marketed during February and the first half of March, thus leaving only about 1,500 carloads to supply the old-onion markets during the next six weeks. This would mean an average daily supply of 40 cars until the end of the season. About 1,000 cars were shipped between the middle of March and the end of April, 1921, but only 150 cars during the corresponding period last year.

Shipments during the week ending March 17 had decreased 30% from the previous week, filling only 270 cars. New York furnished 77, Massachusetts 60, and Ohio 53 cars. The equivalent of 38 carloads from Spain arrived in New York. The good demand for high quality domestic stock in that consuming center caused an advance of $1 per sack for midwestern Yellows and $1.50 on eastern stock. Most large cities reported supplies moderate and the market firm, but liberal stocks in St. Louis, Kansas City, and Chicago caused a slightly weaker tone in those markets. Best grades of red varieties closed at $2–$2.75, but white onions brought as much as $4.50 per sack. In Texas consuming centers Colorado Yellow Danvers and California Australian Browns advanced sharply to a range of $3.25–$3.40.

Potatoes.—Although supplies of potatoes were liberal in many leading markets, decreased shipments and the probable delay in the movement of the southern crop were factors contributing to an advancing market. The total car-lot movement was about 700 cars less than the preceding week. Minnesota shipped 995 cars, New York 621, Maine 611, and Wisconsin 575. Limited supplies in Chicago the middle of the week caused an advance of 20¢ in that market. Prices for sacked Round Whites reached $1.10–$1.15 per 100 pounds, but closed slightly weaker. New York sacked Round Whites advanced 5¢–10¢ in city wholesale markets. Gains of 20¢–25¢ occurred at eastern shipping points, while Northern Round Whites sold 10¢–15¢ above the preceding week's range. First arrivals of Florida Spaulding Rose in New York City sold at $12 per barrel.

Apples.—The movement of apples was about evenly divided between the box and barrel sections and was slightly less than for the previous week. New York Baldwins, A–2½ inches, held at $5–$5.50 per barrel in the principal markets. A slightly stronger tone prevailed at shipping points where prices ranged $5–$5.25. Other varieties were fairly steady.

OLD CABBAGE SEASON NEARLY ENDED.

Cabbage.—The season for old cabbage is nearly over. Few sales of Northern Danish were reported. New York Danish stock declined $5–$10 per ton and closed at $45–$60. Texas Flat Dutch cabbage sold weaker at $90–$100. Florida pointed type held at $3.25–$3.50 per one and one-half bushel hamper in New York, but declined in other markets to a general range of $2.50–$3.25. Shipments decreased to 206 cars of old stock and 241 of new.

Other fruits and vegetables.—California *cauliflower* sold firm in most eastern markets at $2.25–$2.75 per crate and ranged $1.25–$2 in cities of the Middle West. Shipments decreased to 207 cars. Florida *celery* ranged $1.40–$1.60 per crate in producing sections and $2–$3 in city markets. Shipments were 550 cars. *Lettuce* shipments from California decreased about 400 cars to a total of 634. The movement from Florida increased to 193. Florida stock, much of ordinary condition, sold at 75¢–$2 per one and one-half bushel hamper. California Iceberg type declined 50¢–75¢, closing at $2.50–$3 per crate. Florida *peppers* weakened slightly in city markets, selling at $2.50–$3.50 per crate. *Spinach* shipments moved at the rate of 60 cars a day. Supplies were liberal and prices declined. Texas Savoy spinach brought 75¢–$1.25 per bushel and South Carolina stock sold $1.50–$2 lower at $1.50–$2.50 per barrel. Florida *strawberries* closed firm in the East at 40¢–50¢ per quart, but were weaker in Chicago and St. Louis at 25¢–40¢. Total shipments from Florida to date were 809 cars. Movement from that State has been the heaviest on record. The total for the 1922 season was 325 cars. New Jersey and Delaware *sweet potatoes* declined 25¢–50¢ per bushel hamper in leading eastern markets, while Tennessee Nancy Halls held steady. The movement of 351 cars showed a falling off from the preceding week, but was heavier than at this time a year ago. Florida *tomatoes* in six-basket carriers closed firm at $3.25–$4 in eastern markets, reaching $5 in Chicago.

Maine's Potato Supply at Low Point.

Recent reports from Aroostook County, Me., indicate that supplies of potatoes are cleaning up unusually early. Many local dealers say that they have never seen supplies so low at such an early date. This season's crop in Maine was only 21,600,000 bushels, or 44% less than the large crop of 1921. To March 18 last year Maine had shipped about 25,100 cars of the season's 38,000 cars, but to the same time this year only 17,500 carloads had been marketed from that State.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

March 11-17, and Season to March 17, 1923, with Comparisons.

Commodity.	Mar. 11-17, 1923.	Mar. 4-10, 1923.	Mar. 12-18, 1922.	This season to Mar. 17.	Last season to Mar. 18.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas	605	608	275	43,455	54,356	56,294
Barrel areas	623	688	336	59,483	29,750	32,078
Cabbage:						
1922 crop	206	398	120	40,302	30,911	31,006
1923 crop	241	282	667	1,647	4,959	40,302
Cauliflower	207	247	218	3,886	3,442	4,335
Celery:						
1922 crop	60	101	12	14,383	11,571	11,640
1923 crop	490	491	344	3,209	2,677	14,383
Lettuce	900	1,161	521	11,161	8,521	21,988
Onions	271	387	132	28,199	20,612	20,767
Potatoes:						
Sweet	351	401	313	18,526	16,687	19,291
White	4,828	5,522	5,220	201,723	196,505	238,285
Spinach	373	373	265	3,761	2,559	4,654
Strawberries	123	153	474	849	214	18,740
Tomatoes	543	391	593	2,119	1,984	26,370
Vegetables, mixed	445	399	364	3,690	3,087	19,701
Total	10,266	11,602	9,428	.....	.....	.....

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables f. o. b. Shipping Points.

March 19, 1923, with Comparisons.

Commodity.	Shipping point.	Unit of sale.	Mar. 19, 1923.	Mar. 12, 1923.	Mar. 20, 1922.
Potatoes	Presque Isle, Me.	100 lbs. bulk	$1.35–1.40	$1.10–1.20	$1.21
	Rochester, N. Y.	100 lbs. sacked.	1.45–1.55	1.20–1.35	1.71
	Grand Rapids, Mich.	do	.87–.90	.72–.77	1.42–1.46
	Waupaca, Wis	do	.95	.80	1.35–1.40
	Minneapolis, Minn.	do	.90	.70–.80	1.20–1.30
	Greeley, Colo	do	[1].45	.47–.55	[1].80
	Idaho Falls, Idaho	do	.60	.64	[1].90
Apples	Rochester, N. Y.	Barrel	5.00–5.25	5.00	.....
Celery	Sanford, Fla	Crate	1.40–1.60	1.40–1.65	2.40–2.50
Lettuce	El Centro, Calif.	do	1.40–1.65	1.50–1.65	.....
Spinach	Laredo, Tex	Bushel	.50	.50	.....

[1] Wagonloads cash to growers.

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Commodity for the Week March 13-19, 1923, With Comparisons; Prices are for March 19, 1923, With Comparisons, and are for the Variety or Varieties Specified in Commodity Headings.

Potatoes.

[Prices quoted on Eastern and Northern Sacked Round Whites per 100 pounds.]

Market.	Total carlot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	Mar. 13-19, 1923.	Mar. 6-12, 1923.	Mar. 14-20, 1922.	Jan. 1-Mar. 19, 1923.	Jan. 1-Mar. 20, 1922.	Mar. 19, 1923.	Mar. 12, 1923.	Mar. 20, 1922.
New York	472	390	327	3,504	3,620	$1.65-1.85	$1.65-1.75	$2.05-2.15
Boston	179	147	138	2,045	1,909	1.90-2.00	1.65-1.75	1.75-1.85
Philadelphia	135	83	110	1,653	1,028	1.75	1.65-1.75	1.90-2.00
Baltimore	26	10	20	181	[1] 164	1.65-1.75	1.65-1.75	2.10-2.15
Pittsburgh	141	204	136	1,043	1,273	1.60-1.65	1.50-1.60	2.00
Cincinnati	113	46	96	556	535	1.35-1.45	1.15-1.25	1.85-1.90
Chicago	293	455	308	3,513	3,212	[2] 1.05-1.15	[2] .90-1.00	[2] 1.50-1.70
St. Louis	130	80	105	916	1,043	[3] 1.45	[2] 1.35-1.40	[3] 1.50
Kansas City	351	195	276	1,961	1,710	[3] 1.25	[3] 1.25-1.35	[3] 1.85

Sweet Potatoes.

[Prices quoted on New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland Yellow Varieties, per bushel hamper.]

New York	27	83	17	675	354	$0.75-1.00	$0.75-1.25	$1.65-1.75
Boston	15	16	5	127	97	.75-.90	1.00-1.10	2.00-2.25
Philadelphia	9	10	15	91	138	.50-.65	.60	1.75-1.85
Baltimore	5	9	1	114	[1] 24	.50-.60	.60-.65	1.65-1.75
Pittsburgh	30	31	30	399	303	.65-.75	.60-1.25	1.75-1.90
Cincinnati	13	11	16	113	112	[4] .90-.95	[4] .95-1.00	[4] 1.10-1.15
Chicago	20	34	18	373	284	[4] 1.00-1.10	[4] .90	[4] 1.35-1.40
St. Louis	6	16	3	87	48	[4] .95	[4] .90-.95	[4] 1.00
Kansas City	7	9	9	60	44	[4] 1.10	[4] 1.10	[4] 1.15-1.25

Cabbage.

[Prices quoted on New York and Northern Danish Type, bulk per ton.]

New York	84	96	122	777	815	$55.00-60.00	$65.00-70.00	$40.00
Boston	26	20	32	289	279	[5] 3.50-3.75	[5] 3.50-4.00	[5] 3.00
Philadelphia	57	50	48	541	622	35.00-45.00	50.00-55.00	40.00
Baltimore	28	28	22	303	[1] 156	50.00-60.00	60.00-65.00	45.00-50.00
Pittsburgh	39	52	36	276	294	50.00-60.00	60.00-70.00	35.00-40.00
Cincinnati	16	10	22	135	212	57.00-65.00	75.00	[6] 35.00
Chicago	69	89	132	630	811	45.00-50.00	60.00	[6] 40.00
St. Louis	47	50	71	346	523	[6] 87.50	60.00-75.00	[6] 30.00
Kansas City	13	11	28	194	166	[7] 3.50	[7] 3.25-3.50	[7] 1.50

Onions.

[Prices quoted on Eastern and Midwestern Yellow Globes, per 100-pound sack.]

New York	126	121	41	1,439	763	$4.25-4.50	$3.25-3.40	$8.25-8.50
Boston	11	32	16	329	232	3.25-3.50	3.00-3.25	8.50
Philadelphia	33	50	6	395	278	3.00-4.00	3.00-3.25	8.75
Baltimore	5	14	4	117	[1] 31	4.25	3.00-3.25	9.25-9.50
Pittsburgh	35	21	7	263	195	3.50-3.75	3.00-3.25	8.50-8.75
Cincinnati	10	10	1	73	56	3.75-4.00	3.00-3.25	8.50
Chicago	58	48	48	387	319	2.50-2.60	2.75	[8] 8.00-8.50
St. Louis	14	28	40	168	99	[9] 2.15	[9] 2.50	[9] 8.00-8.25
Kansas City	14	3	16	174	145	[9] 2.00-2.25	[9] 2.00-2.50	[9] 8.00

Apples.

[Prices quoted on New York Baldwins, A 2½ inches, per barrel.]

New York	171	127	49	1,803	868	$5.00-5.25	$5.25-5.50	$7.25-7.50
Boston	10	14	22	119	79	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.25	8.00-8.50
Philadelphia	24	37	22	371	243	5.50-5.75	5.25-5.50	7.50-8.00
Baltimore	11	7	6	134	[1] 52	5.25-5.50	5.50	7.00-7.50
Pittsburgh	81	89	61	804	477	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	7.25-8.00
Cincinnati	21	22	9	199	153	5.50	5.25-5.50	7.25-7.50
Chicago	30	13	17	360	142	5.25-5.50	5.00-5.50	8.00-8.50
St. Louis	1	14	6	98	33	[10] 4.75-5.25	[10] 5.00-5.25	.....
Kansas City	2	6	3	27	4	[11] 5.50-6.50	[11] 5.50-6.00	.....

Apples.

[Prices quoted on Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps, medium to large, per box.]

New York	158	109	161	1,620	1,460	$2.50-2.75	$2.25-2.75	$3.50-4.00
Boston	15	14	20	307	147	2.25-2.50	.....	3.50
Philadelphia	73	24	26	439	351	2.40-2.75	2.50-2.90	3.00-3.25
Baltimore	21	16	22	200	[1] 71	2.50-3.00	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	65	75	27	421	254	2.25-2.50	2.25-2.50	3.00-3.25
Chicago	120	117	52	1,985	449	2.25-2.60	2.50-2.60	3.00-3.50
Kansas City	18	75	7	344	133	2.50	2.50	3.50-3.75

[1] Incomplete.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Minnesota Red River Ohios.
[4] Tennessee and Arkansas Nancy Halls.
[5] Barrels.
[6] Texas Flat Dutch.
[7] Bulk per 100 pounds.
[8] California Australian Browns.
[9] Red varieties.
[10] Midwestern York Imperials.
[11] Midwestern Jonathans.

Development of Fruit and Vegetable Auctions.

Fruits and vegetables have been sold at auction in the United States for the past 100 years. The earliest sales of which there is a trustworthy record were reported in the Journal of Commerce, New York City, in October, 1827. However, the extended use of the auctions did not begin until 1916. The increase in sales during the 6-year period, 1912–1917, was approximately 55%, while during the 5-year period, 1917–1921, the gross sales showed a gain of 130%, having totaled $147,630,533, according to figures recently obtained by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

It is history in the trade that foreign fruits began to be handled at auction in the seaport markets during periods of glut. Gradually, however, importers came to use the auction as their primary sales agency rather than as a last resort, and auction companies began to give exclusive service on fruits and vegetables. At present there are many receivers in the auction markets who use this method to dispose of goods for which they can not find a ready sale in a private way, and in some instances it is possible that unsatisfactory returns have been made to growers.

MARKET ORGANIZATIONS USE AUCTIONS.

The large marketing organizations, however, are using the auctions exclusively in some cities, claiming that best results can be obtained in that way. In fact the growth in volume of goods sold at auction has been largely the result of the development of important marketing organizations, fostered by cooperative movements in producing sections. With the increasing attention being given to proper grading, packing, and shipping of farm products, greater interest also is being manifested in the auction method of selling.

The auction companies are selling organizations, rendering a service of a semipublic character, according to investigations made by the department. For this service a commission charge is made, ranging from 1½% to 4% of the gross sales, the usual charge being 1½%–2½%. Some auction companies serve as receiving agents in terminal markets; they arrange and give publicity to the goods about to be sold, act as sales agents, and in addition render an accounting and delivery service and assist to a limited extent in financing their patrons.

A classification of the auction companies indicates two general groups of organizations. The first comprises auction companies independent of trade control, of which there are eight in the United States; and the second comprises those organizations controlled by members of the fruit and vegetable trade.

This last group has three subdivisions: (*a*) The organizations whose stock is held by both buyers and receivers, without control in either group, there being two of these companies; (*b*) organizations in which the stock control is held by receivers, there being seven of these companies; and (*c*) organizations in which the stock control is held by buyers, there being four of these companies.

The degree of success which an auction company attains seems to depend upon the nature of the accounts which it has with its receivers and the support it obtains from them. Moreover, successful auction organizations are usually found only in cities with a metropolitan population exceeding 500,000. It is in these markets that the secondary city receivers are prominent factors as middlemen, and an auction-selling service appears to facilitate the distribution of products.

Not everyone using the auction method has been satisfied with results, but the continual growth in the volume of goods sold at auction indicates a fundamental soundness in this method which is attracting the attention of shippers and dealers everywhere.

Florida Strawberry Shipments far Ahead of 1922.

Florida strawberry shipments in car lots have been four times as heavy as last season's, 810 cars having been reported shipped to March 17, compared with 210 cars to the same date in 1922 and only 80 cars in 1921. Supplies from other Southern States are expected to be heavy, although the picking season was delayed and total output may be somewhat reduced by cold weather in February and March.

Shipments of apples in mid-March averaged only 175 carloads daily, but were twice as heavy as during March, 1922, and only a little less than the daily movement of two years ago.

Florida Cabbage Plantings Light this Spring.

Scarcely more than 1,800 acres of cabbage are being grown in Florida this spring, or about 17% of last year's acreage. This reduction is due largely to the loss sustained by growers last season when a considerable portion of the crop was not harvested on account of poor market conditions. Both Florida and southern Texas had large cabbage crops in 1922 with the result that new stock was very plentiful. This season there is almost a scarcity of new cabbage and prices have been two or three times as high as last year's ranges.

Florida cabbage is raised practically throughout the southern part of the peninsula. In a general way the cabbage belt may be said not to extend north of Alachua and Marion Counties. Bartow and Coleman are the heaviest producing sections this year, with fairly heavy acreages in other districts of the State.

To March 17 Florida had shipped only 680 cars of cabbage, compared with 2,070 to the corresponding date last season and a total of 3,017 cars during all of last season. The output from Texas to March 17 was 925 cars, compared with 2,820 to March 18 last year, and last season's total of 3,631 cars. The spring crop has now begun to move from Alabama and South Carolina, which will increase the supplies of new cabbage considerably.

Heavy Shipments of Imperial Valley Lettuce.

By the last week of March about three-fourths of this season's lettuce movement from the Imperial Valley had been completed, but many shipments will still be made during April. Approximately 5,950 carloads had been reported from the valley to March 17, compared with only 2,900 to the corresponding time last season. Total shipments from that section last year were 4,740 cars. The Los Angeles district is the principal western competing section after March.

Celery Season Rapidly Closing.

The 1922–23 celery season is rapidly closing. Total shipments have been about 15,000 cars, compared with 11,650 last season and 10,400 in 1920–21. Spring shipments are heavy from Florida.

The British Apple Market.

Week of March 12–17, 1923.

Variety and grade.	Origin.	Market.	Price.[1]
Stayman Winesap:			*Per box.*
Extra fancy, large sizes	Washington	London	$2.93–$3.05
Extra fancy	Wash. and Oreg.	Glasgow	2.58– 2.64
Fancy, medium sizes	do	Liverpool	2.23– 2.46
Do	do	Glasgow	2.35– 2.46
C grade, small sizes	do	do	2.35– 2.40
Do	do	Liverpool	2.23
Spitzenburg:			
Extra fancy	Washington	London	2.81– 3.05
Do	Wash. and Oreg.	Liverpool	2.11– 3.17
Do	do	Glasgow	2.17– 3.11
C grade, small sizes	do	Liverpool	2.46– 2.58
Fancy, medium sizes	do	Glasgow	2.23– 2.81
C grade, small sizes	do	do	1.99– 2.58
Winesap:			
Extra fancy	do	Liverpool	2.81– 3.22
Do	do	Glasgow	2.35– 3.40
Fancy, medium sizes	do	do	2.35– 3.17
Fancy	Washington	London	2.93– 3.05
Fancy, medium sizes	Wash. and Oreg.	Liverpool	2.58– 3.40
C grade, small sizes	do	Glasgow	2.17– 2.81
Yellow Newton:			
Extra fancy	Washington	London	3.05– 3.40
Do	Wash. and Oreg.	Liverpool	3.17
Do	do	Glasgow	2.29– 2.76
Fancy, medium sizes	do	Liverpool	3.05– 3.28
Do	do	Glasgow	2.17– 2.58
C grade, small sizes	do	Liverpool	2.99– 3.05
Do	do	Glasgow	2.05– 2.23
All grades, medium sizes	California	London	2.70– 3.05
Do	do	Liverpool	2.11
Rome Beauty:			
Extra fancy, large sizes	Wash. and Oreg.	Glasgow	2.87
Fancy, medium sizes	do	do	2.64
C grade, small sizes	do	do	2.23– 2.58
Delicious:			
Extra fancy	do	do	2.81

[1] Converted to American currency according to the rate of exchange prevailing on March 16, when the shilling was worth approximately 23¢.

Dairy and Poultry

Butter Market Firmer Under Lighter Receipts.

Receipts played an important part in determining the course and conditions of the butter markets during the week ending March 17. This is indicated by the fact that the market gained in strength as the week progressed, registering steady advances in spite of the fact that nearly all factors except supplies would have had the opposite effect had their influence on the market been felt. So far as the total amount of butter consumed was concerned, there was probably little change from the week before, but from the standpoint of market activity, such as speculative demand and anticipation of future needs, there was little to indicate an advance in prices.

An almost total lack of confidence in the situation beyond the immediate future was a feature of the week's market. Receivers very generally were free sellers because they believed that letting butter accumulate promised small reward at the risk of heavy loss. Buyers were very conservative in their purchases, preferring to run short rather than carry over supplies. Except in the early part of the week, speculative demand was almost entirely absent. In spite of all this, however, there were steady advances and at the close of the week the markets were much firmer than when the week opened.

TRADING STOCKS SHOWED REDUCTION.

Trading stocks on all the markets showed material reductions. This was due to the fact that receipts had decreased to a point below the current requirements of the trade which necessitated drawing on previous accumulations and storage stocks. All markets felt this gradual decrease in supplies and although at first reluctant to advance, some of the receivers experienced difficulty in supplying their needs. Under the pressure of demand prices were forced higher.

The principal reasons for the uncertainty with which the trade viewed the situation were the large cargo of New Zealand butter which was unloaded at New York during the previous week and the fact that the producing season is rapidly approaching. Although it was doubted that the entire cargo would move into domestic channels, there was no positive information that this would not happen. For several days while the butter laid on dock there were rumors that negotiations for the sale of it were going on with English and Canadian buyers. Later it was reported that a limited quantity moved to Canada and some was also moved into storage, but nothing definite was learned about sales to English buyers. The fact that available trading supplies on the markets were much lighter and the firmer market served to minimize the influence of the disposition of the New Zealand butter.

The possibility of sharp increases in domestic receipts also hung over the markets. It was thought probable that the decrease in receipts was due to delays incident to bad weather in the producing sections, and it is possible at this time of the year that milder weather may come and with it a sharp increase in production. The latest available reports on production, however, indicated a lighter make with stocks all over the country closely cleaned up. Reports from receivers also failed to indicate great delays in shipments. Nevertheless, operators watched the situation closely and were not willing to commit themselves too heavily.

The same shortage of undergrades compared with top scores and the corresponding narrow range between scores noted the previous week existed during the week under review. Even the arrival of 2,000 boxes of Argentine butter at New York on March 13 apparently failed to relieve the shortage of undergrades on that market, and neither this importation nor the arrival of several cars of California butter at New York had any noticeable effect on the market.

Wool is produced in every State in the Union. In 1922 production totaled 219,095,000 lbs., not including pulled wool. Wyoming and Texas produced the largest quantities and Delaware the smallest quantity of any State that year.

Carload shipments of peaches from North Carolina have increased rapidly during the past four years. Such shipments filled 1,452 cars in 1922, 594 cars in 1921, 355 cars in 1920, and only 77 cars in 1919.

Active Export Demand for Cheese Continued.

Active buying for export purposes was the outstanding feature of cheese markets during the week ending March 17. Buyers who handled this business were busy on both the New York and Chicago markets, as well as at Wisconsin points. At New York they picked up practically all available fresh Daisies, Twins, and Flats in order to make up a shipment which was being loaded for sailing Saturday. The demand from this source has been very heavy in view of available supplies, and the total amount desired had not been secured at the end of the week.

One difficulty which was encountered in connection with these export purchases was the fact that delivery of cheese could not be guaranteed in some cases in time for sailing. Light available stocks and delays in shipments from producing sections apparently are factors which may limit the quantities moved into this channel. In addition to the shipment on Saturday, March 17, another cargo was said to be scheduled for the next Wednesday and two for the following Saturday.

EXPORT DEMAND HAS BEEN OPPORTUNE.

Dealers have welcomed this unexpected export demand, as it has given them opportunity to clean up their supplies of winter-made cheese and clear the way for the spring make. Markets would likely have experienced declines if this support had not developed. It appeared, however, that dealers were not overly confident of the general situation, for in spite of the temporary firmness they were for the most part willing to move goods in large blocks at close prices. The question which was of greatest interest was how long the export outlet would last.

Domestic trade has been very slow. Buyers are generally interested only in small lots to take care of current business. Wisconsin dealers report that southern business has picked up a little, but this is to be expected, because sales to the South did not amount to much during the first part of March. Dullness of domestic demand was offset to a considerable extent by the export trade, but it was quite commonly felt that conditions at the close of the week were hardly those which would justify any material advance in prices.

The movement of cheese in Wisconsin from factories to warehouses and from warehouse points to distributing centers was noticeably affected by snow, which interrupted normal rail traffic. In spite of bad weather, however, production was said to be holding up. Neither of the cheese boards which usually meet at Plymouth on Mondays held sessions on March 12. Prices established the previous week held over as a basis for buying and selling.

The value of milk consumed on farms in 1922 was nearly equal to the value of the milk sold. The farm value of milk sold is estimated at $722,000,000 and of milk consumed on farms at $636,000,000. The milk equivalent of cream for household use is included.

Imports of Dairy Products and Eggs During November, 1922, with Comparisons.

[Data from Department of Commerce.]

Imported from—	Butter and butter substitutes.	Cheese and cheese substitutes.	Milk and cream.[1]	Casein.	Eggs.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dozen.*
Denmark	130,567	1,486			
France		525,392		10,897	
Greece		26,935			
Italy	776	3,003,962			
Netherlands		247,701			
Norway		49,685			
Switzerland		1,252,588			
United Kingdom	48	8,051	146,096	7,116	
Canada	578,433	867,196	1,130,116		17,318
Argentina		508,513		571,127	18,600
Hongkong					19,323
Australia				56,000	
New Zealand	124,540			89,040	
Other countries	537	26,468		217	466
Total:					
November, 1922	834,901	6,517,977	1,276,212	734,397	55,707
November, 1921	1,925,560	3,980,147	43,390	176,302	71,039
11 months, 1922	3,801,407	39,537,469	4,235,379	1,967,288	979,612
11 months, 1921	15,956,699	23,467,528	1,599,632	8,980,389	3,062,601

[1] Includes condensed, evaporated, powdered, and malted.

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

Week of March 12-17, 1923, With Comparisons.

Creamery Butter (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
	Cts. per lb.	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*
Monday	48½	48	49	50½	39¾
Tuesday	49	48¾	49¼	50½	42
Wednesday	49	49½	49½	51	42
Thursday	49½	49½	50	51	42
Friday	50	50	50	52	42
Saturday	50½	50	50½	52	42
Average:					
Mar. 12-17, 1923	49.42	49.29	49.75	51.17	41.62
Mar. 5-10, 1923 (previous week)	48.08	47.67	49.08	50.33	40.33
Mar. 13-18, 1922 (last year)	39.92	38.83	39.58	38.17	34.37

American Cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins).	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
	Cts. per lb.	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*
Monday	25½-26	23-23¼	26-27	22½	
Tuesday	25½-26	23-23¾	26-27	22½	22¾
Wednesday	25 -26	23-23¾	26-27	22½	22¾
Thursday	25 -26	23-23¾	26-27	22½	
Friday	25 -26	23-23¾	26-27	22¾	23
Saturday	25 -26	23-23¾	26-27	22¾	22¾
Average:					
Mar. 12-17, 1923	25.58	23.35	26.50	22.54	22.75
Mar. 5-10, 1923 (previous week)	25.63	23.33	26.50	22.37	22.42
Mar. 13-18, 1922 (last year)	20.50	20.00	20.88	19.25	19.45

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

Week of March 12-17, 1923.

	Cts. per lb.		*Cts. per lb.*
Monday	47½	Friday	49
Tuesday	47½	Saturday	49
Wednesday	48½		
Thursday	49	Average	48.42

Movement of Dairy and Poultry Products at Five Markets.

Week of March 12-17, 1923, with Comparisons.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Mar. 12-17, 1923.	Mar. 5-10, 1923 (previous week).	Mar. 13-18, 1922 (last year).
Butter.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	10,190,651	12,101,282	9,965,077
Receipts since Jan. 1	116,631,985	106,441,334	106,991,945
Put into cold storage	2,321,839	340,361	445,356
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,026,170	1,276,882	2,871,583
Change during week	+1,295,669	−936,521	−2,426,227
Total holdings	5,781,395	4,485,726	9,778,269
Cheese.			
Receipts for week	2,957,404	3,617,706	3,355,075
Receipts since Jan. 1	33,922,353	30,964,949	30,955,241
Put into cold storage	473,581	926,600	352,830
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,357,952	1,055,277	598,147
Change during week	−884,371	−128,677	−245,317
Total holdings	6,551,383	7,435,754	4,254,202
Dressed Poultry.			
Receipts for week	4,180,842	4,636,534	2,725,596
Receipts since Jan. 1	78,163,042	73,982,200	46,048,347
Put into cold storage	1,675,031	1,263,692	1,006,225
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,349,420	3,755,222	3,622,180
Change during week	−1,674,389	−2,491,530	−2,615,955
Total holdings	76,585,085	78,259,474	56,716,343
Eggs.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	467,683	353,722	369,527
Receipts since Jan. 1	2,830,821	2,363,133	2,908,851
Put into cold storage	11,833	7,393	89,287
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,101	566	2,897
Change during week	+10,732	+6,832	+86,390
Total holdings	19,276	8,544	110,307

Report of the Fluid Milk Market for March.

Wholesale and Retail Milk Prices at Cities.

State.	City.	Dealers' buying price at city for 3.5% B. F. bulk.	Selling price.[1] On routes. Wholesale trade. Bulk.	Wholesale trade. Bottles.	Family trade. Bottles.	At retail stores. Bottles.	Prevailing B. F. test of milk. sold.
		Cts. per qt.	Cts. per qt.	Cts. per qt.	Cts. per qt.	Cts. per qt.	Per ct.
Ala	Birmingham	8.72	11.25-12.5	12-15	17	12-15	4.4-5.0
Ark	Little Rock	6.02	10	13	16	16	4.0
Calif	Berkeley	6.68	8.75	10	13	10-13	4.0
	Los Angeles	7.52	11.66-11.75	14	15	15	3.6-4.0
	San Diego	6.76	8.7-9.25	11	13	13	3.7-4.0
	San Francisco	6.68	9.83	10	12-13	12-13	3.75-4.0
Colo	Boulder	4.16	7	7.5	10	9	3.6
	Colorado Springs	5.60-5.69	7.5	10	11	11-12	3.2-3.7
	Denver	4.87	7.5-8.75	10	12	10-12	3.5-3.6
	Pueblo	5.67	7	8	11	9-10	3.6
Conn	Bridgeport	8.06	11	13	15	15	3.6
	Hartford	8.06	11	13	15	14-15	3.7-4.4
	New Haven	7.30-8.06	11-11.5	13	15	15	3.7-3.8
Del	Wilmington	6.16	10	12	12	14	3.7
D. C	Washington	7.24	10	11	14	10-15	3.5-4.0
Fla	Jacksonville	8.48-9.73	13.75-14.5	14-15	17-20	17-20	4.2
	Miami	12.48	17.5	12.5-20	15-25	15-25	3.5-4.5
	Tampa	9.99	13.75	14-15	18	18	.....
Ga	Atlanta	6.02	10	.....	.....	.....	3.6
Ill	Chicago	6.18	7-10	12	13	13	3.5-3.6
	Peoria	4.83	7.5	9.5	12	11-12	3.5
	Rockford	5.16	8	9	11	11	3.5-3.7
	Springfield	4.94	7	9	11.11	11-12	3.8
Ind	Evansville	5.07	8.25	10.5	12	12	3.7
	Indianapolis	4.87	8-8.75	10-10.5	12	12	3.6-3.9
	South Bend	4.94	8	9	11	11	3.8
Iowa	Cedar Rapids	5.63	.....	8	12-12.5	10	.....
	Davenport	4.94-5.16	7	8	10	10	3.3-4.5
	Des Moines	5.80-6.02	7.5-9.5	10-11	13	10-13	3.2-3.8
Kans	Kansas City	5.91-6.44	.....	10-11	12-13	13	3.6
	Topeka	4.72	7.5-8.75	8-9	11	10-11	3.8
	Wichita	4.72	8.75	9-10	11-12	11-12	3.5
Ky	Lexington	5.91-6.72	8.75-10	10	14-15	13-15	4.2-4.5
	Louisville	4.87	8-8.75	10	12	12	3.8-4.0
La	New Orleans	6.53	8.75	12	14	14	4-4.1
Md	Baltimore	6.85	10	13	13	15	4-4.2
	Cumberland	6.76	10	11	13	13	4.0
Mass	Boston	7.77-8.27	9.75	12	14.5	12	3.7
	Fall River	8.60	11	11.5-12	14	13-14	3.35
	Lawrence	8.48	11	12	14	11-14	.....
	Springfield	7.5	11	11-12	14	11-12	3.7
Mich	Battle Creek	6.44	.....	10	12	12	4.0
	Detroit	6.44	9.5-11	11-13	14	13-14	3.3-3.6
	Grand Rapids	5.59	8	10	12	10-12	3.5-3.7
	Kalamazoo	6.87	9.5	11	13	13	4.0
	Lansing	4.83	6.25-7.5	8	10	10	3.5
Minn	Duluth	6.12	8	10	12	12	3.8
	Minneapolis	5.91	8.5-8.75	9-9.5	11	10-11	3.5
	St. Paul	5.91	9	9.5	11	11	3.5
	Winona	6.66	8.75	9.58	11	11	3.5
Mo	Kansas City	6.4	8.75-10	9-11	13	9-13	3.6-3.8
	St. Joseph	4.85	7.5	9-10	11-12	10-12	.....
	St. Louis	6.12	9-9.5	11	13	13	3.5-3.7
Mont	Butte	4.16-4.51	7.5-8.75	10	12.5-13	12-13	3.4-3.6
Nebr	Lincoln	4.83	6.5-7	9.5	11	11	3.5
	Omaha	4.83	7.5	9.5	11	11	3.5
Nev	Carson City	6.02	8.75	.....	10	10	3.5
N. J	Hoboken	7.52	8	10.66	15	15	3.7
	Trenton	6.81	10	11-12	12	14	3.8
N. Mex	Albuquerque	6.87	11.25	12.5	15	15	4.0
N. Y	Albany	6.57-6.66	8-10.25	14	14	15-16	3.6
	Buffalo	5.8-6.18	9-10	11.5	13	13	3.6
	New York[2]	5.8-6.44	10-11	14	15	15-16	3.95-3.6
	Rochester	7.09	10-10.5	11	13	13	3.5-3.7
N. C	Asheville	6.66	10	12	15	15-18	4.0
	Winston-Salem	7.09	10-11.25	13	16	17	4.5
N. D	Jamestown	4.83	7	8	10	10	.....
Ohio	Akron	7.30	9.5	11	13	11-13	3.5
	Cincinnati	5.59-5.8	8.5-9	11	12	12	3.5-3.8
	Cleveland	6.66-6.87	9-9.5	11.5	14	9-14	3.5-3.7
	Dayton	4.83	.....	10	12	12	3.8
Okla	Oklahoma City	4.10	8.75	12	14	12-14	3.6
	Tulsa	6.02	10	12-13	15-18	15-18	4-4.4
Oreg	Eugene	5.45	7.5	9	12	12	4.0
	Portland	5.26-5.37	8.75	9	12-13	10-11	3.8-4.0
	Salem	4.83	8	9.5	12	12	4.2
Pa	Philadelphia	6.27-6.81	9.25-9.5	11-12	12	12-13	3.8
	Pittsburgh	7.75	9-10.75	13.5	14	.....	3.5-3.7
	Scranton	7.17	10	12	13	13	3.6
R. I	Providence	8.23	11	12	15	.....	3.7-3.9
S. Dak	Sioux Falls	4.29	7.5	8	10	10	3.5-3.6
Tenn	Chattanooga	4.87	10	11	16	16	4.0
	Nashville	4.66	8.75	10	12	12	4.2
Tex	Dallas	5.8-6.02	10	12	15	13-15	4.0
	El Paso	6.98	10	11	13-15	12-13	3.8-4.0
	Houston	5.26-6.02	9	10	14-15	10-14	4.2
Utah	Salt Lake City	4.36	7.5	9	10	11	3.6
Va	Norfolk	6.74	11.25	12	16	16	3.5
	Richmond	8.44-8.70	11	13	14	.....	3.8
Wash	Seattle	6.33	9	10.5	13	11	3.25-4.0
	Spokane	5.91-6.12	9-9.5	11	13	11-13	3.7-4.0
	Wheeling	7.41	10	12	14	14	3.8
W. Va	Beloit	5.16	7.5	8	10	10	3.5
Wis	Kenosha	6.61	9-10	11	12	12-13	3.5-3.6
	Madison	5.16	.....	9	10	10	3.6-3.8
	Milwaukee	5.89	7.5	8.5	10	9-10	3.5-3.7
	Racine	5.48	8.5	9	10	10	3.6

[1] These prices represent standard or grade B milk, which is the grade most commonly sold, the butterfat content varying from 3.2% to 3% in different cities.

[2] The dealers' buying prices for New York City apply to milk purchased in the 200-210-mile zone.

Prices Paid Producers at Country Points[1] for Standard or Grade B Milk (3.5% Butterfat).

Section.	Number of local markets.	Range of prices per 100 lbs.	Average price.	Comparison of prices for same markets. Number of local markets.	Average for— Mar., 1923.	Feb., 1923.	Mar., 1922.
New England	7	$3.11-$3.50	$3.29	7	$3.29	$3.30	$2.96
Middle Atlantic	20	2.15-3.04	2.71	18	2.69	2.76	2.37
East North Central	29	1.92-3.20	2.47	26	2.47	2.51	1.77
West North Central	22	2.00-3.25	2.42	21	2.42	2.45	1.79
South Atlantic	16	2.30-4.81	3.30	13	3.41	3.37	3.26
East South Central	5	1.87-3.13	2.43	5	2.43	2.44	1.81
West South Central	7	1.88-3.04	2.51	5	2.65	2.65	2.23
Mountain	9	1.92-3.20	2.33	9	2.33	2.42	2.01
Pacific	13	1.95-3.50	2.67	11	2.69	2.77	2.51
United States	128	1.87-4.81	2.66	115	2.67	2.70	2.26

[1] The prices at country points apply to milk delivered direct by farmers in their own cans to local milk shipping stations and near-by city milk plants. They show the range and average of prices actually received by producers supplying cities and differ from the dealers' buying prices by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points. The price per 100 pounds may be reduced to price per quart by dividing by 46.53.

Retail Prices of Special Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk.

Cities.	Special milk, per quart.	Certified milk, per quart.	Light cream (18-25% B. F.), per half pint.	Cultured buttermilk, per quart.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Boston	18	25	.....	10
New York	18	27-28	30	24
Philadelphia	15	29	.....	12
Pittsburgh	.....	25	.....	10
Cincinnati	15	24	14	.....
Chicago	23	25	16	10-24
Minneapolis	.....	25	14-15	.....
St. Louis	18	25	17	20
Washington	16-20	30	17	12
Jacksonville	22	.....	22	12
New Orleans	18	30	17	12
Memphis	.....	.....	15	.....
Portland	12	19-21	15	11-12
San Francisco	.....	.....	13	13
Average of above cities	17.70	25.95	17.31	13.95

The number of cattle in New Zealand has shown a steady increase since 1911.

Cold Storage Report for March 1, 1923.

Cold-storage holdings of eggs on March 1 totaled 14,000 cases, compared with a like quantity on March 1, 1922, and with the 5-year average of 26,000 cases. The decrease in holdings during February amounted to 200,000 cases, thus bringing the storage stocks down to a negligible quantity from the largest peak holdings (on August 1) in the history of the department's reports.

Stocks of creamery butter on March 1 continued abnormally low, holdings having been 8,913,000 pounds compared with 22,582,000 pounds on March 1 a year ago and the 5-year average of 23,050,000 pounds. The decrease in storage stocks during February amounted to 7,209,000 pounds, or 45% of the holdings on February 1.

APPLE STOCKS STILL VERY HEAVY.

Apple stocks in cold storage on March 1 were still unusually heavy, having amounted to 2,011,000 barrels and 5,577,000 boxes, the total equivalent to 3,870,000 barrels. This quantity is 780,000 barrels above the holdings on March 1, 1922, and nearly 1,000,000 barrels above the 5-year average holdings for March 1.

American cheese holdings showed a decrease of 5,884,000 pounds during February, the March 1 stocks having totaled 20,709,000 pounds compared with 15,006,000 pounds on March 1 a year ago and with the 5-year average of 22,820,000 pounds. Stocks of Swiss cheese amounted to 3,609,000 pounds, or about 1,250,000 pounds above the 5-year average.

Stocks of frozen poultry on March 1 were abnormally heavy, having amounted to 113,475,000 pounds compared with 88,710,000 pounds on March 1, 1922, and the 5-year average of 82,542,000 pounds. The out-of-storage movement of poultry during February was lighter than normal, having amounted to 8,157,000 pounds.

Total stocks of beef, including both frozen and cured products, amounted to 102,811,000 pounds, a quantity approximately 39,000,000 pounds heavier than the stocks held on March 1, 1922. The decrease in storage stocks during February totaled 11,302,000 pounds.

Stocks of pork, both frozen and cured, showed a gain during February of 91,533,000 pounds and were nearly 45% heavier on March 1 than on the same date a year ago. Lamb and mutton stocks showed a slight decrease from the holdings of the previous month.

Lard stocks totaled 57,179,000 pounds, having increased 913,000 pounds during February. However, holdings were below the 5-year average by 39,166,000 pounds and were 4,118,000 pounds less than the stocks in storage on March 1, 1922.

Holdings on March 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

[000 omitted.]

Commodity.	Feb. 1, 5-year average.	Feb. 1, 1922.	Feb. 1, 1923.	Mar. 1, 5-year average.	Mar. 1, 1922.	Mar. 1, 1923.
Apples.						
Barrels	2,092	1,424	2,839	1,388	996	2,011
Boxes	6,325	8,667	7,612	4,540	6,282	5,577
Total apples (barrels)[1]	4,201	4,313	5,376	2,901	3,090	3,870
Butter (pounds).						
Creamery	35,657	35,047	16,122	23,050	22,582	8,913
Packing stock	1,715	1,447	349	1,568	1,538	235
Cheese (pounds).						
American	32,369	21,430	26,593	22,820	15,006	20,709
Swiss, including block	2,655	3,252	4,824	2,353	2,992	3,609
Brick and Munster	1,193	1,710	1,259	993	1,602	908
Limburger	660	585	618	598	493	548
Cottage, pot and bakers'	2,198	1,920	380	1,904	1,677	350
Cream and Neufchatel	121	229	146	104	159	97
All other varieties	3,177	3,874	3,408	2,835	3,549	3,371
Total cheese	42,373	33,000	37,228	31,607	25,478	29,592
Eggs.						
Cases	179	179	213	26	13	14
Frozen (pounds)	15,499	16,200	18,517	13,214	13,193	14,597
Frozen Poultry (pounds).						
Broilers	11,136	12,546	13,137	10,086	10,250	11,232
Roasters	29,049	37,831	43,516	25,802	33,009	41,445
Fowls	21,050	20,562	20,519	18,156	16,746	18,658
Turkeys	8,305	7,973	13,240	7,963	7,639	13,409
Miscellaneous varieties	23,382	24,438	31,220	20,535	21,066	28,731
Total frozen poultry	92,922	103,350	121,632	82,542	88,710	113,475
Meats (pounds).						
Beef, frozen	204,030	61,522	89,272	188,548	55,785	77,878
Beef, in process of cure	(2)	10,426	14,057	(2)	10,559	12,946
Beef, cured	30,204	6,347	10,784	29,565	7,437	11,987
Total beef	234,234	78,295	114,113	218,113	73,781	102,811
Pork, frozen	99,072	71,722	120,196	132,146	86,219	152,003
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	(2)	74,266	98,664	(2)	77,566	96,177
Pork, dry salt, cured	295,523	54,423	57,258	326,360	61,715	81,700
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	(2)	196,100	269,310	(2)	223,542	279,748
Pork, pickled, cured	330,463	88,387	143,496	374,313	98,408	170,829
Total pork	725,058	484,898	688,924	832,819	547,450	780,457
Lamb and mutton, frozen	21,492	3,914	5,980	16,763	2,863	5,758
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	90,645	57,171	67,234	92,155	56,459	67,911
Total meats	1,071,429	624,278	876,251	1,159,850	680,553	956,937
Lard	88,013	61,202	56,266	96,345	61,297	57,179

[1] Three boxes are considered the equivalent of one barrel.
[2] Prior to 1920, figures for cured meats included those for meats still in process of cure.

Meats Placed in Cure or Frozen During February.

[000 omitted.]

Variety.	Jan., 1921.	Jan., 1922.	Jan., 1923.	Feb., 1921.	Feb., 1922.	Feb., 1923.
Beef frozen ..... pounds	12,665	8,168	10,365	11,990	6,662	5,496
Beef placed in cure ..do	7,259	6,952	8,326	6,712	8,508	8,279
Pork frozen ..... do	83,055	43,719	72,734	78,665	39,261	59,102
Pork, dry salted, placed in cure ..... pounds	116,903	88,866	134,068	105,956	82,858	103,791
Pork, pickled, placed in cure ..... pounds	162,927	160,981	205,497	159,914	152,519	177,987
Lamb and mutton frozen, ... pounds	1,438	600	1,147	834	656	720
Lard produced ..... do	149,971	145,409	181,267	140,641	129,177	159,952

Holdings by Sections on March 1, 1923.

[000 omitted.]

Commodity.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	East N. Central.	West N. Central.	South Atlantic.	East S. Central.	West S. Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
Apples.									
Barrels	57	1,043	390	253	232	16	20	.....	.....
Boxes	70	487	865	586	183	58	284	102	2,942
Butter (pounds).									
Creamery	1,856	3,254	2,491	470	307	27	100	20	388
Packing stock	.....	1	126	47	48	8	.....	.....	5
Cheese (pounds).									
American	1,118	7,313	7,614	515	189	142	405	1,359	2,054
Swiss, including block	2	690	2,489	50	11	6	4	14	343
Brick and Munster	.....	44	673	114	.....	2	5	7	63
Limburger	.....	134	331	8	.....	.....	.....	1	74
Cottage, pot, and bakers'	6	65	253	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Cream and Neufchatel	.....	49	31	3	.....	.....	.....	12	2
All other varieties	5	1,529	1,548	29	2	.....	45	5	208
Eggs.									
Cases	1	5	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	4
Frozen (pounds)	718	6,977	3,543	1,128	398	107	98	54	1,574
Frozen Poultry (pounds).									
Broilers	668	3,599	4,796	1,054	140	279	203	36	457
Roasters	4,933	18,474	13,468	3,696	259	11	107	8	489
Fowls	2,148	5,892	6,986	2,300	450	54	172	42	605
Turkeys	1,429	4,935	3,058	1,861	215	71	130	54	1,656
Miscellaneous varieties	2,142	10,801	11,465	3,493	82	165	75	125	383
Meats (pounds).									
Beef, frozen	2,068	12,220	36,923	19,723	506	67	3,975	623	1,773
Beef, in process of cure	480	2,131	6,956	2,281	147	19	561	70	301
Beef, cured	217	927	7,657	2,489	201	12	167	62	255
Pork, frozen	14,274	16,279	54,135	50,120	4,608	1,246	2,324	2,392	6,625
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	1,548	3,131	38,363	43,463	5,285	1,738	1,324	733	592
Pork, dry salt, cured	1,489	6,523	31,145	32,790	4,835	959	3,111	617	231
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	11,102	22,872	96,975	123,157	6,399	3,208	2,868	2,998	10,169
Pork, pickled, cured	9,866	12,611	69,859	58,986	6,638	1,022	3,863	2,769	5,215
Lamb and mutton, frozen	1,595	3,278	382	331	47	1	50	6	68
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	3,123	4,896	27,488	26,154	1,290	436	2,137	619	1,768
Lard	5,377	5,332	18,302	18,239	1,810	1,077	1,300	1,542	4,200

Hay and Feed

Hay Prices Generally Firm Throughout Week.

Hay markets were generally firm during the week ending March 17. Prices were well maintained except at New York, where No. 1 Timothy declined about $2 per ton because of increased receipts. Other eastern markets were practically unchanged. Receipts were not large but generally were equal to the demand. The arrivals in most markets were principally of poor quality and sold at liberal discounts under quotations for No. 1 hay.

Southern markets reported delayed shipments and light stocks. Dealers in some instances were compelled to place additional orders for hay which could be shipped immediately. Demand, however, was of limited volume. Bad road conditions and storms restricted the movement of hay to the central western markets.

City.	Mar. 12–17, 1923.	Mar. 5–10, 1923.	Mar. 13–18, 1922.	Jan. 1–Mar. 17, 1923.	Jan. 1–Mar. 18, 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	125	124	65	907	.....
New York	227	150	169	1,620	1,623
Philadelphia	43	56	74	736	.....
Pittsburgh	75	89	110	1,358	1,561
Cincinnati	125	60	108	1,495	1,493
Chicago	245	190	129	2,383	2,655
Minneapolis-St. Paul	144	117	134	1,395	1,328
St. Louis	153	166	.....	1,941	.....
Omaha	139	100	.....	1,531	.....
Kansas City	428	460	433	5,434	5,264
Los Angeles	200	133	180	1,580	1,442
San Francisco	76	94	55	834	.....

Timothy.—The increased southern buying created a more active demand at Cincinnati and the prices for No. 1 timothy advanced $1 per ton. Receipts were only about half those of the previous week and the light movement was expected to continue until road and weather conditions were improved. Best grades of timothy sold as high as $26 per ton at Chicago during the week, but the average of sales on both the north and south side tracks was only about $23 per ton. The quality of the offerings was improved because of the fact that more barn hay was being shipped. The receipts were practically equal to the needs of the trade and any heavier movement would probably have been reflected in price declines.

ALFALFA IN GOOD DEMAND AT KANSAS CITY.

Alfalfa.—The demand for alfalfa was more active at Kansas City during the week. The principal inquiries were from the Cotton Belt, including both the Southeast and the Southwest. An increased consumptive demand was expected to develop as planters in the South began preparing for spring work. A good part of the demand during the past week was from distributors in southern territory who were accumulating surplus stocks in anticipation of such a demand. Select dairy alfalfa was rather scarce and sold as high as $31 per ton. Alfalfa prices were unchanged at Omaha but scarcity of cars and snowstorms caused a light movement to that market.

Continued dry weather in central California strengthened the hay market at San Francisco. Receipts were only 76 cars. At Los Angeles, however, the market was very weak because of heavy receipts of new hay from near-by territory. No. 1 sold down to $20 per ton.

Prairie.—Prairie prices were firm with other hays in the central western markets. The cold wave which overspread the country at the close of the week created a more active market demand. Stocks were already light because of bad road conditions in most sections. The best grades were quoted at firm prices, which, however, were but little advanced over those of the previous week.

The stormy weather also developed a stronger market for straw and slight price advances were recorded in several of the markets.

The average price received by growers for mixed varieties of cowpeas, which constitute one-fourth of the commercial supply, is 10% to 25% less than that received for straight varieties.

Approach of Spring Slackens Feed Demand.

The conservative policy of buyers noted during previous weeks was again in evidence during the week ending March 17. With the approach of the spring season and with prospects for early pasturage in most of the important feeding sections it was to be expected that little interest would be shown in the offerings for deferred shipment. Transit and immediate shipment offers were in fairly good request, yet offerings, because of ample supplies in country dealers' hands, appeared at times burdensome, resulting in an easier tendency. Deferred deliveries of wheatfeeds and oil meal were off fully $1 per ton and in some instances were quoted $1.50 per ton lower than the week before.

In spite of the sharp discounts at which these future shipment offerings were quoted the interior demand was limited. Production and stocks of most feeds were good. Receipts in all markets were sufficient to take care of requirements. The movement was fair.

WHEAT MILLFEED SITUATION UNCHANGED.

Wheat mill feeds.—The situation surrounding wheat mill feeds remained very much the same as it has been during the past few weeks. Mills reported having difficulty in obtaining shipping instructions on flour sold, hence they were unable to make shipment of feed which were due on contracts. The principal demand for wheat feeds was for transit and immediate shipment. Deferred deliveries could only be disposed of at heavy discounts. Spring bran and middlings for April shipment were quoted at $2, May shipment $3, and June–July shipment at about $4.50 discount from prevailing prices. The demand for flour middlings, while scattered, was fairly active throughout the week. Mill offerings did not increase to any extent, but there was more pressure from resellers and the trade did not absorb bran, shorts, and middlings in the volume that was noticeable three or four weeks ago. The output of mills was light, offsetting in a measure the smaller demand. Inquiry from the Southeastern States was moderate, but dealer. did not accumulate stocks. Bran for April shipment sold at $28.25 and May shipment was offered at $27.80 in the St. Louis markets Stocks and receipts were fair.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—The cottonseed meal and cake situation in the Southeast was dull. The Southwest reported a fair demand but with the absence of export inquiries the market was about steady to lower. Inquiries from consuming sections were fair. Fertilizer interests bought lightly probably because other ammoniates were available at lower prices. Stocks at mills were less than they were at this time last year but shipment to the interior this season has been heavier. Hulls were in fairly good request, the demand being largely of a local character. Sales were made at firm to slightly higher prices.

Linseed cake and meal.—Prospects of an increased production of linseed cake and meal during the next three months resulted in materially lower prices. The view was expressed by the trade that interior mills will operate twice as heavily within the next 60 or 90 days as they did at this time a year ago because of the increased demand for oil. Many markets reported breaks of $3–$4 per ton, and at the close of the week Minneapolis quoted at $43.75 for prompt shipment. Stormy weather in the Northwest stimulated the demand in that section, but the inquiry was light from other consuming territories. Stocks at mills were heavy. Offerings by resellers were urgent and at sharp discounts for deferred deliveries. The movement was good.

GLUTEN FEED PRICES HELD STEADY.

Gluten feed.—Gluten feed was quoted unchanged from last week. The larger manufacturers indicate a good demand for near-by shipment from all sections of the country. Quite a few mills reported their output sold until the early part of April. Production was heavy. Gluten meal sold slowly at the recently reduced prices. Offerings of both gluten feed and gluten meal for April shipment, seller's option with the usual guaranty against price reduction, were liberal. Interior supplies were fair and the movement heavy.

Hominy feed.—Demand for hominy feed was slack, which is usual at this season of the year. While cash corn was firmer, hominy feed prices were easier. Omaha and a few other western markets quoted $1–$2 per ton lower than last week. Stocks at mills were not large, yet mills were urgent offerers at times. This was not due to an exceptionally heavy output, but rather to exceedingly light interior requirements. White hominy feed was in especially good supply and bids for shipment at 50¢ under prevailing prices were freely accepted. The movement was light.

Alfalfa meal.—Little change was noted in the alfalfa meal situation. Mill offerings were not quite so liberal as they were during

the previous week, but were slightly in excess of the light demand. Accumulations at the large western receiving markets were fairly well cleaned up at the close of the week. Prices were generally from 50c to $1 per ton lower, choice being quoted at $29.50 and No. 2 at $25 for medium ground in new sacks in the Chicago market. Fine ground was offered at $2.50–$3.50 more for the respective grades. Receipts were good. Mixed feed manufacturers bought lightly, many indicating that they had anticipated their requirements for some time. The movement was fair.

Sweden's 1922 Wheat Below Previous Year.

The wheat crop of Sweden for 1922 amounted to 9,381,000 bushels, which was about a fourth less than the 1921 crop.

Other crops of Sweden reporting smaller production this year than last were rye, peas, beans, sugar beets, and rotation hay crops. The sugar-beet production amounted to only 503,190 short tons, which would be less than a third as large as the crop of 1921. The rye crop was about 18% less than that of the previous year. Reductions for other crops were slight.

Device Aids in Sampling Seeds.

In obtaining samples of seed offered for sale, or for which a purity or germination test is desired, an inexpensive handy device, known as a seed trier or sampler, facilitates the work considerably. A sample should represent accurately the bulk of the seed from which it is taken. During shipment, or even after standing for any length of time, the smaller and heavier seeds show a tendency to work downward in the bag, bin, or other container. Therefore, in drawing a representative sample from a bag, it is advisable to insert the trier in the top, middle, and bottom of each bag or in multiples of 5 or 10 bags, if the lot is a large one. The successive samples that have been drawn should be mixed thoroughly so that a smaller composite sample may be obtained therefrom which will represent accurately the bulk of the seed sampled.

Cottonseed Price Quotations.

Week of March 5-10, 1923, with Comparisons.

City.	Mar. 5–10, 1923.		Mar. 6–11, 1922.		Mar. 7–12, 1921.	
	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$56	$48	$45	$42	$21	$20
Raleigh, N. C.	54	50	45	43		
Kelford, N. C.		40	35	30		
New Bern, N. C.	54	52	35	30		
Wadesboro, N. C.	57	55		40	25	20
Charleston, S. C.	56	51				
Orangeburg, S. C.	58	55	50	44		
Spartanburg, S. C.		50				
New Orleans, La.	[1] 50	47	36		20	
Greenville, Miss.	55	50			20	
Memphis, Tenn.	55	50	45	42		
Little Rock, Ark.	50	45	43	40		
Pine Bluff, Ark.	50	45			19	
Fort Smith, Ark.	50	45	35	30		

[1] F. o. b. shipping point.

Carload Prices of Hay, Straw, and Feed at Important Markets, March 17, 1923.

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1 2]	Philadelphia.[1 2]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Baltimore.	Richmond.[3]	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Jacksonville.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1 2]	Minneapolis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
Hay.																				
Timothy and clover:	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
No. 1 timothy	$25.50	$27.00	$23.00	$21.50	$21.00	$23.00	$25.00	$26.00	$25.50	$25.50	$23.50	$20.50	$22.50	$23.00	$16.50	$20.50		$17.00		
No. 2 timothy	23.50	25.50	21.00	18.50	19.00	22.00	24.00	24.00		24.00	22.00	19.00	21.00	19.00	15.00	17.50		15.50		
No. 1 light clover mixed		25.50	21.50	19.50	19.50	22.00	24.00		24.50			18.75		20.00	14.50			16.50		
No. 1 medium clover mixed			21.00			22.00								17.00						
No. 1 clover mixed	22.50	24.00		19.50	18.00			24.50	24.00			18.00			[3] 14.50			15.00		
No. 1 clover				18.00	17.00	20.50						17.50		16.00	[3] 15.00	18.00		16.50		
Alfalfa:																				
No. 1 alfalfa						23.50	35.00			31.00	32.00	25.50		23.00	[3] 22.00		$20.50	24.50	$20.00	$18.00
Standard alfalfa						22.50	33.00			29.50	28.00	22.00		20.00	[3] 19.50		18.50	22.00	18.00	17.00
No. 2 alfalfa						22.00	27.00			27.50	25.00	18.00		17.00	[3] 16.00		17.25	19.00		16.00
Prairie:																				
No. 1 upland										15.50				17.00	16.50		15.25	15.50		
No. 2 upland														14.00	15.00		13.00	14.75		
No. 1 midland														12.00	12.00	17.50	14.50			
Grain:																				
No. 1 wheat																				16.00
No. 1 oat																			24.00	18.00
Straw.																				
No. 1 wheat	14.50		16.00	14.00		12.50	15.00					12.50	14.00	9.50			7.50	7.50		
No. 1 oat	15.50		16.00	14.00			15.00					12.50	14.00	10.50			8.75	7.50		
No. 1 rye (straight)	32.50	28.50	26.50																	
No. 1 rye (tangled)				14.00								13.50	16.00	11.50						
Feed (bagged).																				
Wheat bran:																				
Spring	37.00	36.50	36.00	34.50	36.00	36.50	38.00		38.50			35.50	33.00	31.00	28.00					
Soft winter	38.75	37.00	38.00	36.50	37.50	38.00	37.50	38.00	38.50		34.00	35.50	35.75			31.50		29.25	37.00	35.00
Hard winter		37.00	37.00	36.50		36.50	37.50		38.50	37.00		35.50	35.25	32.75		31.00	30.00	29.25		
Wheat middlings:																				
Spring (standard)	37.00	35.50	36.00	34.50	35.50	36.50	39.00		39.00			35.00	32.75	31.00	27.75					
Soft winter			38.50	38.00	36.50	38.00	42.00	41.50	42.50			37.50	38.00					31.50		45.00
Hard winter				39.00			39.00					37.50	37.00			34.50	34.00	31.50		
Hard winter wheat shorts							40.00		39.00	39.00	36.50		37.00	34.25			31.00	30.50		36.00
Wheat millrun	37.00						39.00											31.00		34.00
Rye middlings				33.50		36.00							31.00		27.00					
High protein meals:																				
Linseed (34%)	50.00	51.00	50.00	51.00					59.00			53.00	44.00	45.00	44.00		49.00	49.00		52.00
Cottonseed (41%)	53.40	52.50	52.50	51.00	51.50	51.50				48.00	44.00	47.40	50.50	49.00			51.00	49.50	45.00	51.00
Cottonseed (36%)	49.40	49.00	48.25	46.50	48.25	46.70	42.00	45.00	44.50	46.00	39.50	43.90	46.75	45.00						
Peanut (43%)																				47.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)					34.00				35.00	31.00	28.00	31.00		27.50		26.50	26.50	24.00	30.00	24.00
Gluten feed	49.80	49.15	48.75	46.55	49.00	48.25			51.50			45.55	46.55	42.65						
White hominy feed	35.25	36.25	34.00		35.50	34.00	38.00		38.00			32.50	32.00	28.50		29.00	28.50			
Yellow hominy feed	34.75	35.75	33.75		35.00	34.00	38.00					32.50	32.00	28.00			28.50			
Ground barley														33.50				34.00	[4] 39.00	
Dried beet pulp		[5] 41.50	[5] 44.00	47.00	48.00			48.00	47.00			47.50	48.00						44.00	41.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades. [3] Nominal. [4] Rolled. [5] F. o. b. dock.

Seeds

Demand for Seeds Far Below Expectation.

Demand for seeds during the week ending March 17 was far below what the trade had anticipated. Spring is at hand, but the usual activity in the wholesale seed business expected at this time of the year has been further deferred because of continued blustery weather. Prices for some seeds have declined 50¢ or more per 100 pounds and the gains made by a few seeds were slight. The general tone of the seed market was decidedly weaker than a week or two ago and a carryover instead of a deficit of some kinds of seeds seems imminent with some of the larger seedsmen.

Clovers and alfalfa.—Red clover was again lower this week, with declines in a number of markets ranging from 25¢–$1. Consignments of red clover seed at St. Louis and a few other markets were being made and seedsmen were not eager to bid on the lots. Alsike and white clover prices were fairly steady. Sweet clover prices were firm in most markets and a little higher in two or more markets. Alfalfa demand continued to be fairly good and prices were well maintained.

During the week approximately 59,000 pounds of clover (kind not specified), subject to the seed importation act, arrived at Baltimore from Great Britain, and 42,000 pounds of alfalfa arrived at New York from Argentina. About 75,000 pounds of alsike clover was exported from New York to Denmark.

Grasses.—Timothy prices were firm and slightly higher in a few markets, while prices for most other grasses were weaker or a trifle lower. Approximately 112,000 pounds of orchard grass from Denmark and 11,000 pounds of rye grass from Great Britain arrived at New York. About 300,000 pounds of timothy was shipped by boat from Portland to Baltimore. In the same cargo was about 31,000 pounds of timothy from Seattle.

Imports of 952,072 pounds of timothy and 16,977 pounds of alfalfa during the week ending March 17 were reported for the western Ontario, Canada, district.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	Mar. 1–15, 1923.	July 1, 1922–Mar. 15, 1923.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	143,800	8,011,400
Canada bluegrass	113,900	632,900
Alsike clover	342,800	5,099,600
Crimson clover	48,100	1,545,800
Red clover	28,200	305,100
White clover	21,200	379,300
Alsike clover and timothy mixtures	.....	6,600
White and alsike clover mixtures	.....	8,200
Grass mixtures	.....	100
Mixed agrostis	.....	2,600
Broom-corn millet	625,300	2,480,600
Foxtail millet	.....	65,200
Orchard grass	21,600	768,000
Rape	378,200	6,068,700
Redtop	.....	8,100
English rye grass	37,800	1,543,600
Italian rye grass	300	772,200
Hairy vetch	36,800	1,294,900
Spring vetch	171,300	1,452,700

Wholesale Prices of Field Seeds March 17, 1923, with Comparisons.

For Best Grades of Seed Offered by Seedsmen, with Purity and Germination Tests Approximately as Indicated.

Kind of seed.	Average test. Purity.	Average test. Germination.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Average for United States Mar. 17, 1923.	Average for United States Mar. 18, 1922.	Average for United States Mar. 19, 1921.	Average for United States Mar. 20, 1920.	1923 prices as per cent of 5-year average.
			Per 100 lbs.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	
Clovers:	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*																	*Per ct.*
Red clover	99.4	92	$21.50	$21.25	$22.00	$22.00	$20.40	$21.00	$20.25	$22.50	$21.50	$22.50	$23.00	$21.00	$21.60	$25.65	$21.15	$57.65	62
Alsike clover	98.3	91	16.75	16.50	17.00	17.50	17.50	17.00	16.50	17.50	17.50	19.00	19.00	17.50	17.45	19.95	24.95	59.05	50
White clover	96.9	91	60.00	60.00	63.00	60.00	62.00	60.00	55.00	60.00	58.00	60.00	56.00	58.00	59.35	14.15	59.00	62.55	110
Crimson clover	98.2	91	16.00	16.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	20.00	.....	20.00	.....	17.65	11.35	7.65	12.40	169
Sweet clover	98.9	90	11.50	11.50	13.00	12.25	13.00	12.50	11.75	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.00	12.50	12.40	9.25	11.15	35.80	66
Lespedeza	98.9	82	.....	20.00	22.00	.....	.....	19.50	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	20.40	18.70	27.35	31.40	79
Alfalfa	99.5	91	19.00	20.00	20.00	21.50	21.25	19.50	20.00	20.50	19.00	19.50	19.50	19.00	19.80	19.15	18.50	41.85	75
Grasses:																			
Timothy	99.6	93	7.75	7.10	7.35	7.35	7.55	7.00	7.10	6.75	7.10	7.50	7.75	7.50	7.30	7.35	7.05	13.95	77
Redtop	93.2	90	19.00	20.00	20.00	19.75	22.00	18.50	18.50	21.00	19.50	22.00	21.75	.....	20.20	24.50	14.85	20.20	102
Kentucky bluegrass	83	78	25.50	26.00	26.00	25.50	29.00	24.50	25.00	27.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	.....	25.25	52.05	27.65	30.40	69
Orchard grass	86.9	87	12.75	13.00	13.00	13.75	14.00	13.00	13.25	16.50	13.00	14.00	16.00	.....	13.85	18.90	15.00	26.00	69
Bermuda grass	91.5	78	20.00	22.00	25.00	.....	.....	20.00	21.00	.....	19.00	20.00	.....	.....	21.00	29.60	.....	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	97.8	91	10.00	11.00	13.50	10.50	11.00	.....	10.00	11.50	10.00	10.00	11.00	.....	10.85	19.45	23.10	36.00	41
Bromus inermis	87.7	92	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	8.00	12.50	15.00	13.00	.....	12.10	11.35	16.10	29.70	64
Millets:																			
Golden millet	98.8	93	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.25	4.25	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.50	3.50	3.50	.....	4.25	2.55	3.10	6.00	110
Common millet	98.0	93	4.50	.....	.....	3.75	.....	.....	3.50	3.25	3.00	3.25	3.50	.....	3.55	2.25	2.35	4.05	123
Siberian millet	97.9	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.65	4.25	3.75	3.50	4.00	.....	3.85	2.25	2.00	3.85	143
Hungarian millet	97.5	93	4.00	3.50	.....	3.50	3.75	.....	3.00	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.60	3.05	3.70	8.20	72
Japanese millet	96.4	89	3.75	3.50	.....	2.75	3.00	.....	2.75	2.75	3.00	2.50	4.00	.....	3.10	4.35	6.85	13.90	37
Broom-corn millet	99.3	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.00	3.65	3.50	5.00	.....	3.75	2.55	2.00	3.60	138
Sorgos ("cane"):																			
Amber sorgo	97.9	88	.....	5.60	5.75	.....	.....	5.50	4.50	4.00	4.50	4.25	4.00	.....	4.75	2.55	2.00	3.35	181
Orange sorgo	97.9	88	.....	5.75	5.75	.....	.....	5.75	.....	.....	5.00	4.50	4.75	.....	5.25	2.70	2.25	3.60	184
Grain sorghums:																			
Kafir	98.1	91	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	2.40	2.00	3.25	.....	2.95	2.35	1.85	3.10	121
Milo	97.7	91	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	2.65	2.15	2.75	.....	2.90	2.45	1.90	3.00	118
Sudan grass	.....	.....	.....	15.00	16.00	15.00	15.00	13.50	13.50	14.00	13.50	13.50	15.00	.....	14.40	4.30	3.75	13.85	197
Rape	99.2	92	6.00	6.25	7.50	7.25	7.00	8.00	7.15	7.00	7.00	7.00	9.00	.....	7.20	7.85	8.25	11.55	78
Vetches:																			
Hairy vetch	98.7	89	16.00	17.00	18.00	18.00	18.50	.....	17.25	18.00	19.00	.....	19.00	.....	17.85	13.30	13.15	29.95	95
Common vetch	98.7	92	5.50	5.25	8.25	6.00	8.00	.....	.....	9.00	8.25	.....	9.00	.....	7.40	6.25	7.55	10.10	93
Peas:																			
Canada field peas	99.3	95	5.25	4.75	5.50	5.25	5.75	.....	5.25	6.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....	5.45	5.60	4.20	6.05	103
Cowpeas	96.1	91	.....	4.25	4.55	.....	.....	4.25	4.25	.....	4.75	4.50	.....	.....	4.40	4.00	4.70	10.45	69
Soy beans	98.7	94	.....	4.00	3.80	.....	4.25	3.75	4.50	5.75	4.50	3.75	.....	.....	4.30	3.85	6.00	9.35	67
Seed grains:			*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	.....	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	
Seed corn	99.3	94	.....	.....	1.50	1.50	.....	1.75	1.25	2.25	1.25	1.50	1.40	.....	1.55	1.40	1.90	3.10	73
Seed wheat	98.8	94	.....	.....	.....	1.90	2.00	.....	1.70	1.75	1.60	1.50	1.80	.....	1.75	1.95	2.45	3.70	65
Seed oats	98.6	95	.....	.75	.75	.80	.....	.65	.60	.75	.80	.80	.95	.....	.75	.70	.80	1.30	81
Seed barley	98.2	94	.....	1.10	1.25	1.20	.....	.....	.85	.80	1.00	1.25	.....	.....	1.05	1.05	1.30	2.10	71
Seed rye	97.8	92	.....	1.15	1.20	1.80	1.60	1.25	1.60	1.40	1.25	1.10	1.70	.....	1.40	1.50	2.10	2.40	70
Seed buckwheat	98.6	93	.....	1.25	1.55	.....	.....	.....	1.30	1.40	1.35	1.50	.....	.....	1.40	1.35	1.60	2.00	85

Foreign Crops and Markets

The Cattle Crisis in Argentina.

After seven years of high prices and unprecedented prosperity, the Argentine cattle industry has for the past two years been passing through a period of extreme depression. Late in 1920 cattle prices began to fall rapidly, and by July, 1921, chilled-beef steers, which had sold during the boom for the equivalent of $100–$125 per head, brought less than $50. In 1922 the average price of chilled-beef steers was below $50, and in January, 1923, the quotation was $38, or approximately $3 per 100 pounds, live weight. This price was below the average of the five years, 1909–1913, and equal to the lowest price in this pre-war period. The inferior native range cattle, which were sold at high prices for canned beef during the war, were quoted at $11 in January, 1923, and veal calves brought from $3 to $10 per head.

The Argentine rancher had capitalized his prosperity in increased land values, so although in pre-war years he had made money on steers at $50 per head, his balance sheet now showed a loss, although his actual ranch cost, aside from interest, probably did not greatly exceed $10 per head.

Since cattle raising is the most important industry in Argentina, the cattle crisis has become a political issue, and bills are now before the Argentine Congress, with the approval of the administration, to regulate more closely the packing houses and the auction markets, to prevent combinations in restraint of trade, and, finally to establish a Government-owned packing house.

It has been freely charged that the packing companies, which are largely controlled by American and British capital, are in a conspiracy to keep down the price of cattle. The packers reply that price deflation is world-wide and that in view of market conditions for beef in Great Britain it is impossible for them to pay higher prices for cattle.

The accompanying graphs show the course of prices of chilled-beef steers in the Liniers market in Buenos Aires over a period of 14 years, compared with the prices of cattle of a similar grade in the Chicago market, and also compared with the prices of Argentine chilled beef in London. The fourth graph is a comparison between the prices of Argentine chilled beef in London and the prices of of good western dressed beef in New York. The Argentine cattle prices per 100 pounds live weight were derived from the quoted prices per head by assuming an average live weight of 1,259 pounds, or 730 pounds dressed weight for this grade of steers. This weight is an average of several independent estimates.

British beef prices were subject to Government control from January, 1917, through March, 1921. Nevertheless it was during these years that the price curve shows the greatest fluctuations. In October, 1918, the price of Argentine hind quarters was fixed at the equivalent of 31.45¢ per pound, at which point it remained for five months. The price index number at this time was 324, compared with an index number of Argentine cattle prices of 213–194.

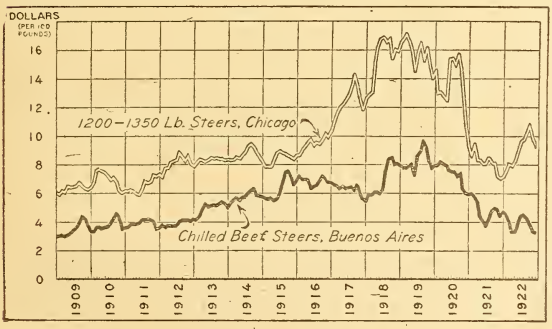
The deflation period in British beef prices, therefore, covered three years and was immediately followed by a material strengthening of the market, while in Argentina the deflation period was abrupt and the depression has continued. In December, 1922, the index of cattle prices was 81 while the index of Argentine beef prices in London was 146.

Great Britain is by far the largest market for Argentine beef, having taken in 1922 about 400,000 tons of the 450,000 tons exported from Argentina. Efforts have been made by the Argentine Government to develop new foreign markets, and during the past year important shipments have been made to Belgium, France, and Germany, with minor shipments to several other countries.

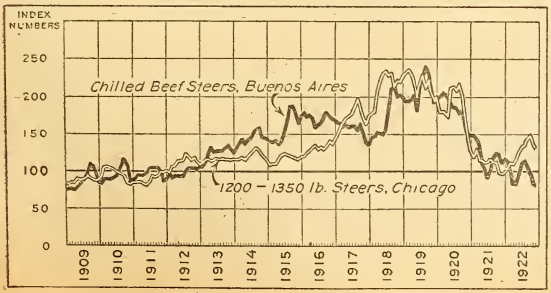
In spite of the fact that cattle prices were approximately $5 per 100 pounds lower in Argentina than in Chicago, preliminary Argentine export figures show only 14,000 quarters, or about 1,200 tons, shipped to the United States. With the present tariff of 3¢ per pound and relatively high ocean freight rates it does not seem probable that Argentine beef can compete in the markets of the United States. However, with a readjustment of capital values it is probable that the Argentine beef industry even at present prices can regain its prosperity and continue to dominate European markets.

A full report on the cattle crisis in Argentina may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

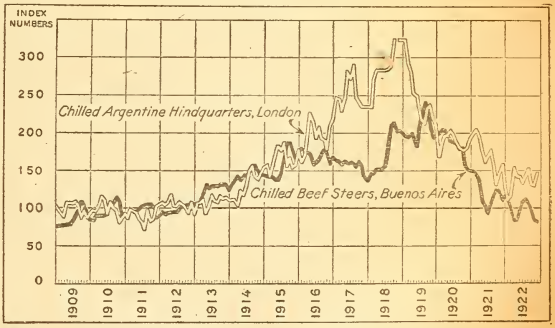
Beef Cattle Prices at Buenos Aires and Chicago, 1909–1922.



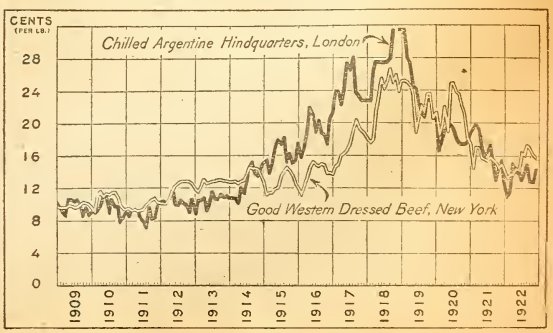
Index Numbers of Beef Steer Prices at Buenos Aires and Chicago, 1909–1922.



Index Numbers of Beef Prices at London and Cattle Prices at Buenos Aires, 1909–1922.



Beef Prices at New York and London, 1909–1922.



Cotton

Prices Resume Advance—Spot Markets Inactive.

The week ending March 17 witnessed a continuation of the advance in cotton prices which has been going on steadily, with only slight reactions from time to time, since the present cotton season began. The reports of the week indicated that the two main causes of the advance, aside from the constantly increasing strength of the statistical position of cotton, were the reports of weather conditions in the Cotton Belt and the large consumption of cotton by American mills during February.

The weather reports stated that the rains in the South during the week were a handicap to the farmers in their farm work; the volume of consumption of cotton by American mills during February was the largest February consumption in the history of the American cotton industry. The report showed that rising prices have not yet had the effect of curtailing consumption by mills, nor has there been any apparent slackening in the movement of cotton goods to the consumer.

SPOT SALES OF SMALL VOLUME.

The spot markets were inactive during the week, sales reported by the cotton exchanges in 10 of the markets totaling only 19,944 bales, the smallest volume of sales reported for any week so far this season.

The average quoted price of Middling cotton in 10 designated spot markets on March 17 was 30.87¢ per pound, compared with 30.46¢ at the close of the previous week and 17.19¢ on the corresponding day in 1922. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 56 points during the week, closing at 31.11¢. March futures on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 40 points, closing at 30.75¢.

RECORD AMERICAN MILL ACTIVITY.

The monthly preliminary report of the Bureau of the Census, issued on March 14, indicated that American mills consumed 566,924 bales of cotton, exclusive of linters, during February, compared with 610,375 bales in January and 472,336 bales in February, 1922. The total number of bales in manufacturing establishments on February 28 was 2,021,903, compared with 1,595,242 bales the same day last year. The number of bales reported in independent warehouses and at compresses was 2,804,494, compared with 4,214,862 bales last year. The number of active cotton spindles during February was 35,307,707, compared with 33,755,359 for February, 1922.

Total stocks of cotton in the United States on February 28, were 5,278,894 bales, compared with 7,435,476 on the same day last year, 10,754,260 in 1921 and 7,979,986 in 1920. For further details regarding stocks on February 28 see the compilation appearing in column 1, page 276.

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Spot Markets, Week of March 12-17, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Mar. 12-17, 1923.						Mar. 13-18, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Norfolk	30.50	30.75	30.75	30.50	30.50	30.75	17.25	17.25	17.00	17.25	17.38	17.38
Augusta	30.44	30.81	30.81	30.63	30.63	30.81	17.13	17.13	16.88	17.00	17.00	17.13
Savannah	30.54	30.95	30.95	30.70	30.62	30.84	17.50	17.50	17.25	17.38	17.38	17.50
Montgomery	30.13	30.50	30.50	30.38	30.38	30.50	16.63	16.63	16.13	16.56	16.56	16.75
New Orleans	30.62	31.00	31.25	31.25	31.25	31.00	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75
Memphis	31.00	31.00	31.25	31.00	31.00	31.00	17.50	17.50	17.25	17.25	17.25	17.25
Little Rock	30.25	30.50	30.50	30.50	30.50	30.50	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.75	16.75	17.00
Dallas	30.30	30.70	30.70	30.40	30.40	30.65	16.90	16.90	16.75	17.00	17.00	17.00
Houston	30.90	31.30	31.30	31.10	31.10	31.35	17.50	17.50	17.30	17.50	17.50	17.50
Galveston	30.90	31.20	31.30	31.05	31.05	31.25	17.60	17.65	17.40	17.60	17.60	17.60
Average	30.56	30.87	30.93	30.75	30.74	30.87	17.18	17.18	16.98	17.10	17.12	17.19

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges.

March 17, 1923, with Comparisons.

Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	Mar. 17, 1923.	Mar. 18, 1922.	Mar. 19, 1921.	Mar. 20, 1920.	Mar. 15, 1919.	Mar. 17, 1923.	Mar. 18, 1922.	Mar. 19, 1921.	Mar. 20, 1920.	Mar. 15, 1919.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
March	31.11	18.15	11.32	40.35	26.25	30.75	16.80	10.96	39.00	26.25
May	31.25	17.98	11.72	37.87	24.62	30.71	16.79	11.28	37.52	25.10
July	30.42	17.38	12.16	35.10	23.10	30.35	16.56	11.64	34.96	23.17
October	26.82	16.90	12.65	32.11	21.65	26.47	16.16	12.16	31.87	21.16
December	26.35	16.80	12.92	31.33	21.50	26.01	15.98	12.35	31.08	20.86

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on March 16, for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1892	6.75	1900	9.88	1908	11.20	1916	12.00
1893	9.00	1901	8.75	1909	9.65	1917	18.00
1894	7.50	1902	9.12	1910	15.05	1918	33.80
1895	6.25	1903	10.00	1911	14.65	1919	28.70
1896	7.69	1904	16.00	1912	10.65	1920	41.00
1897	7.25	1905	8.15	1913	12.60	1921	11.70
1898	6.12	1906	11.15	1914	13.25	1922	18.40
1899	6.38	1907	11.25	1915	8.90	1923	31.05

Monthly Summary of American Cotton Consumption.

August, 1922-February, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Exclusive of linters.]

Month.	1913-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	5-year average 1917-18 to 1921-22.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*P. ct.*
Aug.	432,350	534,971	497,319	483,560	467,059	527,404	510,479	103.3
Sept.	442,435	489,962	491,069	457,967	484,718	495,344	489,221	101.3
Oct.	511,923	440,354	556,041	401,325	494,317	533,950	495,397	107.8
Nov.	456,356	455,611	491,250	332,712	527,940	577,561	479,588	120.4
Dec.	456,262	472,908	511,711	295,292	510,925	527,945	461,467	114.4
Jan.	517,299	556,883	591,921	366,463	526,698	610,375	513,182	118.9
Feb.	455,231	433,295	515,699	395,115	472,336	566,924	465,306	121.8
Total 7 mos.	3,271,856	3,383,984	3,655,010	3,732,434	3,483,993	3,839,503	3,414,640	112.4
Mar.	493,354	433,485	575,789	438,218	519,761	.....	507,739	.....
Apr.	499,646	475,875	566,914	409,247	443,509	.....	487,934	.....
May	466,744	487,934	541,377	440,714	495,337	.....	508,245	.....
June	446,145	474,330	555,155	461,917	509,218	.....	503,288	.....
July	448,333	510,328	525,489	410,142	458,002	.....	489,084	.....
Total 12 mos.	5,626,078	5,765,936	6,419,734	4,892,672	5,909,820	.....	5,910,930	.....

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1, 1922-March 16, 1923, and Stocks, on March 16, 1923, With Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1, 1920-Mar. 18, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921-Mar. 17, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922-Mar. 16, 1923.	5-year average, Aug. 1-Mar. 17, 1917-18 to 1921-22.	Mar. 18, 1921.	Mar. 17, 1922.	Mar. 16, 1923.	5-year average Mar. 16, 1918-1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	201	269	251	251	90	129	84	103
Augusta	295	287	261	358	148	121	46	145
Savannah	464	533	343	744	152	129	46	181
Montgomery	47	44	55	53	32	28	9	22
New Orleans	1,088	846	1,134	1,053	411	243	160	385
Memphis	721	742	994	816	374	195	104	317
Little Rock	158	160	168	166	63	60	37	54
Dallas	38	158	58	92	17	41	7	22
Houston	2,222	2,204	2,599	1,868	365	240	147	271
Galveston	2,209	2,001	2,184	1,758	292	311	204	301
Total	7,443	7,244	8,047	7,159	1,944	1,497	844	1,801

Exports of American Cotton.

August 1, 1922-March 16, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from Government and commercial reports.]

To—	Aug. 1, 1913–Mar. 13, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1919–Mar. 19, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920–Mar. 18, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–Mar. 17, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–Mar. 16, 1923.	4-year average Aug. 1–Mar. 16, 1918-19 to 1921-22.	Per cent this year is of 4-year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*P. ct.*
Great Britain	2,890,504	2,505,945	1,219,471	1,051,523	1,197,565	1,560,849	76.7
France	979,105	462,346	420,180	491,094	525,914	479,242	109.7
Germany	2,342,876	256,776	789,396	948,593	711,950	498,691	142.8
Italy	355,790	395,083	374,060	268,937	383,057	341,861	112.1
Japan	309,071	568,573	257,841	679,466	411,741	488,379	84.3
China	338	5,045	8,404	72,666	13,700	22,662	60.5
Spain	214,420	133,018	197,649	209,332	195,659	194,138	100.8
Belgium	146,087	138,729	154,040	123,592	146,290	108,923	134.3
Canada[1]	107,987	129,163	106,729	118,502	141,388	123,499	114.5
Other countries	198,151	390,092	186,274	152,693	177,537	213,487	83.2
Total	7,544,829	4,984,770	3,714,044	4,116,598	3,904,801	4,031,731	96.9

[1] Exports to Canada are for period Aug. 1 to Feb. 28.

Exports for the week ending March 16 amounted to 98,962 bales, compared with 61,843 bales the previous week, 116,073 bales for the corresponding week in 1922, and 114,267 bales for the week ending March 13, 1914.

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports on March 16, 1923, with Comparisons.

At—	Mar. 13, 1914.	Mar. 16, 1917.	Mar. 15, 1918.	Mar. 14, 1919.	Mar. 19, 1920.	Mar. 18, 1921.	Mar. 17, 1922.	Mar. 16, 1923.	5-year average, Mar. 17, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	967	662	293	301	834	635	538	448	520
Manchester	48	59	20	53	135	81	50	49	68
Continent	978	429	145	287	511	497	527	318	393
Total	1,993	1,150	458	641	1,480	1,213	1,115	815	981

Premium Staple Cotton.

A poor demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a fair demand at Memphis during the week March 12–17. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	$31\frac{3}{4}$
Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	$31\frac{3}{4}$
Middling, $1\frac{3}{8}$ ins	32
Memphis:	
Middling, 1 to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	31
Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	31
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	$30\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	32
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	$33\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	35

Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade of Middling.

March 17, With Comparisons.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	Mar. 17, 1923.	Mar. 18, 1922.	Mar. 19, 1921.	Mar. 17, 1923.	Mar. 18, 1922.	Mar. 19, 1921.
Middling short staple	*Cents.* 31.00	*Cents.* 16.75	*Cents.* 11.00	*Cents.* 31.00	*Cents.* 17.25	*Cents.* 11.50
Length.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
$1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	75	200	100	50	125	Even.
$1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	150	450	300	75	475	250
$1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	225	650	600	100	775	500
$1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	300	1,000	800	300	1,075	750
$1\frac{5}{16}$ ins	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$1\frac{3}{8}$ ins	475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Quotations reported on March 16 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 39¢ per lb.; No. 2, 38¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 35¢ per lb. for No. 1 grade, 33¢ for No. 2, and 31¢ for No. 3.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, of the grades tenderable

Spot Cotton Quotations for March 17 and Sales During Week of March 12-17, 1923.

Price of Middling spot cotton for March 17, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week March 12–17, 1923, in each of the markets, and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.						
											Mar. 17, 1923.	Mar. 18, 1922.	Mar. 19, 1921.	Mar. 20, 1920.	Mar. 15, 1919.	Mar. 16, 1918.	Mar. 17, 1917.
White Srandards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	100	63	57	100	100	100	100	100	90	100	91	198	303	333	209	126	79
Strict Good Middling	75	50	44	75	75	75	75	75	65	75	68	151	248	263	163	99	57
Good Middling	50	38	31	50	50	50	63	50	40	50	47	98	183	200	120	70	38
Strict Middling	25	25	19	25	25	25	38	25	25	25	26	51	90	113	64	37	19
Middling	30.75	30.81	30.84	30.50	31.00	30.50	30.65	31.35	31.25	31.00	30.87	17.19	11.05	41.02	27.12	32.68	18.04
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	35	35	25	27	66	135	265	213	49	27
Low Middling	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	66	161	273	715	543	131	63
Strict Good Ordinary[2]	100	100	113	100	125	125	125	125	125	125	116	261	383	1,003	843	205	105
Good Ordinary[2]	125	138	163	150	200	175	175	200	175	200	170	364	483	1,270	1,053	281	148
Yellow Tinged:																	
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	23	75	193	203	08	Even.
Strict Middling	25	50	50	25	25	25	50	50	50	25	38	100	168	310	307	36	20
Middling[2]	50	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	93	200	273	470	473	69	42
Strict Low Middling[2]	100	150	150	125	125	150	150	150	150	125	138	299	400	690	708	116	75
Low Middling[2]	125	200	200	175	200	200	200	200	200	175	188	389	515	1,008	988	177	114
Yellow Stained:																	
Good Middling	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	66	196	230	460	465	63	49
Strict Middling[2]	100	113	125	100	100	125	125	150	150	150	124	279	328	608	608	106	70
Middling[2]	125	163	175	150	150	175	200	200	200	175	171	376	435	735	765	142	95
Blue Stained:																	
Good Middling[2]	75	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	221	298	585	610	64	51
Strict Middling[2]	100	150	125	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	133	306	393	693	713	111	81
Middling[2]	125	200	175	175	150	150	200	200	200	150	173	396	490	835	855	152	112
Sales for week, bales	1,903	636	457	325	2,250	598	1,242	2,534	7,275	2,724	[3]19,944	[3]59,270	[3]62,158	[3]62,065	[3]54,845	[3]42,072	[3]53,771

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales. Sales from August 1, 1922, to March 17, 1923, amounted to 3,283,540 bales, compared with 2,466,330 bales during the corresponding period in 1921–22. The average of sales for the corresponding period of three seasons beginning August 1, 1920, was 2,631,667 bales.

on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended is shown in the following table:

Grade	New York.			New Orleans.		
	Mar. 18, 1921.	Mar. 17, 1922.	Mar. 16, 1923.	Mar. 18, 1921.	Mar. 17, 1922.	Mar. 16, 1923.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	.....	2	7	2	.....	.....
Strict Good Middling	68	407	2,319	41	165	85
Good Middling	2,027	4,355	20,478	255	1,593	1,028
Strict Middling	13,726	11,597	14,472	3,493	6,079	9,812
Middling	43,684	22,352	6,282	8,064	11,883	2,438
Strict low Middling	37,380	19,848	1,916	8,944	5,689	935
Low Middling	8,132	4,958	226	2,319	1,669	30
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	3,501	2,590	782	1,580	1,264	400
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	2,541	2,558	246	1,515	1,265	211
Good Middling Yellow Stained	32	13	2	3	4	3
Total	111,091	68,680	46,730	26,216	29,611	14,943

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, reported on March 16 at the port of New York were 63,268 bales; on March 17, 1922, 86,172 bales; on March 18, 1921, 127,907 bales; at the port of New Orleans on March 16, 160,028 bales; on March 17, 1922, 242,851 bales; and on March 18, 1921, 410,757 bales.

Supply and Distribution of Cotton in America August 1, 1922–February 28, 1923, and Stocks on Hand on February 28, with Comparisons.

[Exclusive of linters.]

	1920	1921	1922	1923
	Running bales.	*Running bales.*	*Running bales.*	*Running bales.*
On hand July 31 of previous year.	4,286,785	3,553,162	6,534,360	2,831,553
Crops of seasons ending July 31	11,325,532	13,270,970	7,977,778	9,729,048
Imports from Aug. 1 to Feb. 28 [1]	432,740	156,229	252,560	[2] 275,000
Total	16,045,057	16,990,361	14,764,698	12,835,601
Less domestic consumption from Aug. 1 to Feb. 28	3,655,010	2,732,434	3,483,993	3,839,503
	12,390,047	14,257,927	11,280,705	8,996,098
Less exports from Aug. 1 to Feb. 28	4,410,061	3,503,667	3,845,229	3,717,204
Indicated supply on Feb. 28	7,979,986	10,754,260	7,435,476	5,278,894

[1] Imports are in equivalent 500-lb. bales.
[2] Estimated. The imports during the period Aug. 1–Dec. 31, 1922, were 163,646 bales.

Cotton Movement, August 1, 1922–March 16, 1923, and Stocks, March 16, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	Aug. 1, 1913–Mar. 13, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1918–Mar. 14, 1919.	Aug. 1, 1919–Mar. 19, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920–Mar. 18, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–Mar. 17, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–Mar. 16, 1923.	5-year average, Aug. 1–Mar. 16, 1917–18 to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*P. ct.*
Port receipts	9,254	3,901	5,705	4,643	4,408	5,026	4,676	107.5
Port stocks	876	1,311	1,326	1,390	1,039	674	1,318	51.1
Interior receipts	6,670	4,814	5,892	5,593	5,948	6,702	5,717	117.2
Interior stocks	724	1,522	1,224	1,697	1,262	801	1,396	57.4
Into sight	12,691	8,291	9,578	8,189	7,907	8,799	8,635	101.9
Northern spinners' takings	1,984	1,457	2,167	1,260	1,716	1,827	1,619	112.8
Southern spinners' takings	2,399	3,324	3,006	1,900	2,758	3,502	2,893	121.1
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,187	3,811	4,611	4,579	3,725	2,577	4,023	64.1

The potato crop of England and Wales for 1922 was about 35% greater than for 1921. The yield per acre was 66 bus. greater than in 1921. The production of turnips and swedes was about 65% greater than last year.

Crop Reports

Sweet Potatoes in Storage Houses March 1.

Stocks of sweet potatoes on March 1 were about 5% less than on March 1 a year ago, according to reports to the U. S. Department of Agriculture from 1,015 storage houses. These houses have 1,255,000 bushels on hand compared with 1,317,000 bushels last year. On December 15, 1922, the stocks of 2,895,000 bushels of sweet potatoes reported by 1,272 storage houses were 3% less than the stocks of 2,985,000 bushels on hand December 15 of the previous year. These reports are mainly from commercial warehouses, although some farm storage houses are included. The houses reporting represent over a third of the capacity of the sweet-potato storage houses in the United States.

The total reported shipments from the beginning of the shipping season to March 3 were 17,763 cars, compared with 16,005 cars to March 4 last season. The entire reported movement of the crop of 1921 was 19,291 cars. Shipments for the week ending March 10 were 401 cars, compared with 369 cars for the corresponding week last year.

EAST ATLANTIC STATES INCREASE OUTPUT.

The East Atlantic States of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia produced in 1922 about 13,000,000 bushels of sweet potatoes, or 5,000,000 bushels more than in 1921. This heavy production is only about 8% of the United States crop, but the crop is grown largely for market. These four States contributed over half of the reported shipments from the crop of 1921. Although the stocks remaining in these States are now almost two and one-half times as great as a year ago, the total of 230,000 bushels in the 92 storage houses reporting shows a very great reduction from the 1,210,000 bushels shown by the 183 houses reporting on December 15. Total shipments to March 1 from this section have been about 12,200 cars, compared with about 9,500 cars to the same date last year. About 1,100 cars moved from these States after March 1 last year.

In the southern main producing territory reports from 885 houses show stocks of 930,000 bushels, compared with 1,205,000 bushels

Sweet Potatoes in Storage March 1, 1922 and 1923.

[In 1,015 houses reporting.]

Section and State.	Houses reporting.	Storage capacity.		In storage.	
		1922	1923	1922	1923
Northeastern:	*Number.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
New Jersey	71	169,050	187,900	23,579	31,175
Delaware	40	235,513	312,701	33,600	124,763
Maryland	13	89,000	109,700	15,826	37,100
Virginia	18	36,000	50,955	22,400	37,100
Total	92	529,563	661,276	95,405	230,138
Southern:					
North Carolina	29	81,000	178,300	23,850	114,000
South Carolina	30	31,425	88,325	8,100	18,965
Georgia	216	1,219,813	1,502,812	396,937	338,027
Florida	3	20,500	20,500	7,700	2,000
Alabama	42	272,750	261,400	86,491	43,295
Mississippi	81	146,785	177,410	43,054	49,060
Louisiana	72	324,892	338,545	138,608	77,352
Tennessee	201	466,560	480,275	140,755	118,552
Arkansas	63	226,654	234,094	84,450	30,920
Texas	60	367,500	405,000	102,140	81,950
Oklahoma	88	260,000	292,000	72,500	55,500
Total	885	3,417,879	3,978,661	1,204,685	929,621
Central:					
Kentucky	2	1,500	1,000	1,500	800
Indiana	4	45,000	40,000	5,300	7,200
Iowa	4	39,000	39,000	10,000	8,150
Illinois	7	34,100	34,100	14,900	12,500
Kansas	11	9,200	10,500	515	1,590
Total	28	128,800	124,600	32,215	30,240
Western:					
New Mexico	10	124,000	124,000	55,000	30,000
California	.....	270,000	285,000	30,000	35,000
Total	10	394,000	409,000	85,000	65,000
Grand total	1,015	4,470,242	5,173,537	1,317,205	1,254,999

on March 1, 1922, or 23% less. On December 15, 1922, in these same States, 1,038 houses reported 1,422,000 bushels as against 1,889,000 bushels a year earlier, or 25% less. Reported shipments to March 1 from this territory have been about 4,230 cars, compared with about 4,900 cars to the same date a year ago, or 16% less. The season's total shipments from this territory out of the 1921 crop were 7,326 cars. The total production for this group of States was 88,036,000 bushels in 1922, compared with 83,215,000 bushels in 1921, or 5% more.

The greatest reductions in southern holdings on March 1 compared with March 1 last year are: Arkansas, 60% less; Alabama, 50% less; Louisiana, 45% less. North Carolina shows five times and South Carolina twice as much as a year ago.

Reports indicate that in New Jersey there may be 400 cars or more still available for shipment. Delaware stocks are still heavy for this season of the year, though the movement since December 15 has been and remains heavy. Sussex County, having the bulk of remaining stocks, reports that the percentage of rot in some houses has been very large. The shipments after March 1 last year were about 350 cars. Of the reported stocks of 37,000 bushels in Virginia, only 14,000 bushels are available for shipment, the rest being held for seed and local use. Stocks on Eastern Shore farms are reported to have rotted badly.

A full report from Georgia shows approximately 15% less sweet potatoes on hand than on March 1, 1922, in all reporting houses, and 19% less in commercial storage houses. These commercial houses had on hand March 1 for shipment about 300,000 bushels out of the total 338,000 bushels in storage in all reporting houses.

Of the reported stocks in Louisiana, about 58,000 bushels are for shipment compared with about 110,000 bushels held for shipment March 1 a year ago.

Details concerning this report may be found in the accompanying table appearing in column 2 of the preceding page.

Stocks of White Potatoes on March 1.

Stocks of white potatoes in hands of growers and dealers on March 1 in 21 Northern States, which produce usually about four-fifths of the crop of the entire United States, are reported to the U. S. Department of Agriculture to be 152,117,000 bushels, compared with 102,764,000 bushels on March 1, 1922. Stocks in these States on March 1 this year are 42.4% of their total production of 358,815,000 bushels in 1922, while their stocks on March 1 last year represented 35.4% of their 1921 production of 290,285,000 bushels. Last year's inquiry concerning March 1 stocks covered only the States most important in commercial production.

Although the total United States production in 1921 was relatively small, and very small in the central consuming territory, the crop was large in a few surplus States, especially Maine, Minnesota, North Dakota, Colorado, and Idaho. As a result, the volume of shipments required to meet the shortage in the central territory was unusually large for the shipping season 1921–22.

FOUR STATES GREATLY INCREASED ACREAGE.

Four of these States, Minnesota, North Dakota, Colorado, and Idaho, greatly increased their plantings in 1922 and produced much larger crops; but full acreages and good yields over the entire country in 1922 lessened the need for such heavy shipments this season from surplus producing States. Even though this season's total shipments to March 1 from all States have been about 5,000 cars greater than during the same period a year earlier shipments from the late surplus States have been about 10,000 cars less than during the previous season. This seeming discrepancy was caused by the unusually heavy movement of early potatoes in order to augment the very short crop of late potatoes in 1921.

The moderate prices in consuming markets for No. 1 potatoes, and the very good consumptive demand, however, helped to maintain a relatively large movement to market. Several other factors have also served to modify to some extent the market situation resulting from the bumper crop of 1922, among which were the failure of many growers in the Western States to dig their potatoes, of many more to save any but No. 1 stock, unusual losses of stored and pitted potatoes, heavy feeding of potatoes to live stock, shortage of cars, and the inability to pay shipping charges on second grade stocks. Large quantities of the potatoes now on farms are reported to be unfit for food or seed and will be fed to live stock or disposed of locally in other ways.

Of the entire stocks of 171,555,000 bushels reported as remaining in the hands of both growers and dealers in the entire United States on March 1, 23,968,000 bushels are unfit for food or seed, 60,514,000 bushels are needed for food and seed on the farm where grown, 27,278,000 bushels are held for consumption by local markets, and 59,795,000 bushels are available for movement out of the county.

The reported shipments after March 1 last year were about 34,000,000 bushels, not including considerable quantities moved out by truck and otherwise. Shipments after March 1, 1921, from the heavy crop of 1920 were about 26,000,000 bushels, but the movement was much hindered by the cost of transportation and handling, which were then at their maximum, and by the then relatively low buying power of the consuming public.

More than half of the 59,795,000 bushels reported as available for movement after March 1 out of the county where grown are in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota. Comparable figures for previous years are not available.

The accompanying table presents details by States.

Stocks of White Potatoes on March 1, 1921 and 1922.

Total and Marketable Stocks in Hands of Growers and Local Dealers, and Stocks on Farms Unfit for Food or Seed.

State group and State.	Total crop.		Stocks in hands of growers and local dealers Mar. 1.		Stocks on farms unfit for food or seed Mar. 1, 1923.	Potatoes held by growers on Mar. 1, 1922, for farm food and seed.	Marketable potatoes in hands of growers and dealers for sale after Mar. 1.	
	1921	1922	1922 [1]	1923			Needed in county.	For movement out of county.[2]
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
19 surplus late potato States:								
Maine	38,442	21,600	19,221	7,992	864	2,376	648	4,104
Vermont	3,750	3,000	.....	1,230	120	600	240	270
New York	33,990	37,400	13,596	13,090	1,870	4,488	2,992	3,740
Pennsylvania	21,586	28,512	5,396	9,980	856	4,562	3,421	1,140
Michigan	27,200	37,842	13,328	18,165	2,271	5,298	3,028	7,568
Wisconsin	21,420	40,672	8,396	20,336	2,034	6,100	2,034	10,168
Minnesota	32,250	43,740	11,610	22,745	3,062	6,561	3,062	10,060
North Dakota	11,901	17,820	4,047	9,267	1,426	3,029	1,604	3,208
South Dakota	5,490	8,580	1,921	3,604	515	1,630	601	858
Nebraska	8,160	11,676	2,203	4,553	817	1,751	467	1,518
Montana	4,715	5,796	1,933	3,362	580	927	580	1,275
Wyoming	2,052	2,530	.....	1,367	304	380	253	430
Colorado	14,916	18,460	6,414	9,045	1,846	2,400	923	3,877
Utah	2,415	4,137	434	1,821	290	579	538	414
Nevada	592	920	166	432	37	110	120	166
Idaho	11,840	15,910	3,907	7,955	2,227	1,750	477	3,500
Washington	8,100	9,425	2,592	5,371	1,225	942	566	2,639
Oregon	3,870	5,145	1,742	2,984	514	669	514	1,286
California	10,360	10,260	1,450	2,463	513	821	103	1,026
Total, 19 States	263,052	323,425	.....	145,762	21,371	44,973	22,171	57,247
16 deficient late potato States:								
New Hampshire	2,240	1,400	.....	588	70	252	210	56
Massachusetts	3,335	2,610	.....	809	78	392	339	0
Rhode Island	345	270	.....	67	8	40	19	0
Connecticut	2,369	3,360	.....	907	67	437	336	67
New Jersey	9,025	16,435	.....	2,136	164	822	329	822
Delaware	500	960	.....	422	19	144	115	144
Maryland	3,185	5,151	.....	1,494	206	515	155	618
Virginia	16,092	16,585	724	1,990	166	995	663	166
West Virginia	4,080	4,851	.....	1,941	194	1,116	534	97
Ohio	6,960	11,214	1,670	3,589	561	2,243	561	224
Indiana	3,570	5,624	474	1,574	112	1,012	337	112
Illinois	6,413	7,497	1,540	1,799	150	1,424	225	0
Iowa	4,128	8,460	.....	2,961	338	2,115	338	169
Missouri	4,756	5,400	.....	972	162	702	108	0
Kansas	4,160	4,160	.....	624	83	499	42	0
Kentucky	3,770	4,720	.....	1,228	142	708	330	47
Total, 16 States	74,928	98,697	.....	23,101	2,520	13,418	4,641	2,522
13 southern early trucking potato States	23,679	29,063	.....	2,692	77	2,123	492	26
Geographic division:								
N. Atlantic	115,082	114,587	.....	37,447	4,097	13,969	8,534	10,847
S. Atlantic	33,744	38,867	.....	6,864	585	3,544	1,710	1,025
E. North Central	65,563	102,849	.....	46,598	5,128	16,077	6,563	18,829
W. North Central	70,848	99,836	.....	44,726	6,403	16,287	6,222	15,813
S. Central	16,862	21,753	.....	2,903	219	2,057	432	73
Western	59,560	73,293	.....	34,800	7,536	8,578	4,074	14,613
Total, United States	361,659	451,185	.....	171,555	23,968	60,514	27,278	59,795

[1] Figures are not available for States other than those shown.
[2] Including the unreported movement out by truck and otherwise.

The production of potatoes in Germany for 1922 was about 50% greater than in 1921. It was slightly smaller, however, than the production for the same area in 1913. The fodder-beet crop is also larger than in 1921.

Weather

Cold Wave Does Much Damage in South.

Decidedly unfavorable weather for agricultural interests prevailed during the week ending March 20 in nearly all sections of the United States. There were two rather intensive storm areas which moved across the country from west to east, but the dominating feature was an extensive cold wave which moved from the Canadian Northwest southeastward to the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, reaching the Atlantic Coast States on the morning of the 20th. It was accompanied by temperatures lower than ever before recorded so late in the season in many central districts, and caused freezing weather to the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, except in extreme southern Texas and most of Florida.

High winds caused some injury in central districts. Rain was needed at the close of the week in California and most of Florida, but there was moderately heavy precipitation in the upper Mississippi Valley and in some central Rocky Mountain regions. Cool weather held vegetation in check on the north Pacific coast.

Field work was delayed by heavy rain and wet soil from the lower Mississippi Valley northeastward to the middle Atlantic coast and by heavy rain or snow in the central and upper Mississippi Valley. Plowing was delayed in California by dry soil.

Dirt roads were in bad condition in most southern districts, except in Texas, and during most of the week were impassable in places in the Ohio and central Mississippi Valleys. Roads were mostly open, though poor, in northern New York, but continued impassable in northern Michigan because of deep snow. All traffic was seriously delayed and the movement of farm products stopped in Wisconsin by heavy snow, and traffic was suspended in Iowa for the same reason. Rail traffic was delayed somewhat by snowdrifts in Iowa, Wyoming, and Colorado.

Small grains.—It was too early at the close of the week to determine whether material damage was done to the wheat crop by the severe freeze, but apparently some harm was done east of the Mississippi River and in Texas, while little detrimental effect was apparent in the large producing trans-Mississippi States. Further injury was reported to late wheat in Kentucky and there was considerable apprehension as to the result in Illinois and Indiana, but the condition of the crop appeared to continue satisfactory in Ohio.

WHEAT APPARENTLY NOT SERIOUSLY HARMED.

Wheat was slightly injured on some thin ground in Missouri, but otherwise it continued in satisfactory condition, while there was an ample snow cover in Iowa to protect the fields. Heavy snow fell in eastern and light snow in western Nebraska which will prove very beneficial to wheat as moisture was badly needed in that State, and from 2 to 7 inches of snow fell generally in Kansas, except in the southeast portion, although it drifted badly and left many fields bare in the western part. Wheat was apparetnly not damaged by the cold in any part of Kansas.

Heavy damage was done to oats in Oklahoma, but little or none to wheat, which was benefited by the increased moisture and showed improvement. Snows in the Rocky Mountain States were also beneficial, but the soil moisture condition in Montana continued uneven, ranging from poor in some sections to excellent in others. Grain fields were protected by snow in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and northern Michigan, but in southern Michigan the fields became bare and winter cereals suffered severely. Reports on winter wheat from Washington were generally favorable, except for some complaints of necessary reseeding, but moisture was needed east of the Cascades in Oregon. In California, the high northerly winds, warm days, and absence of rainfall were detrimental to all grain crops, and more moisture was badly needed in all parts of the State.

Corn and cotton.—Some corn was planted during the week in the Gulf States and a slight amount was planted in extreme southwestern Arkansas, but very little field work was possible from Oklahoma eastward to North Carolina because of heavy rain and wet soil. Freezing weather at the close of the week caused severe damage to corn that was up in the South, except in extreme southern Texas and in most of Florida.

Cotton planting continued in southern Texas and in central and northern Florida, and planting was begun in South Carolina. Young cotton was damaged by low temperatures in Texas. Field work was hindered by rain and wet soil in the Southern States from the Mississippi Valley eastward, except in much of Florida where dry weather prevailed.

Potatoes, truck, and miscellaneous crops.—Early potatoes were germinating in South Carolina and some early planted were being harvested in Florida. Planting continued slowly in California.

Drying, northerly winds and high day temperatures were detrimental to truck crops in California. The planting of beans made slow progress in that State; spinach was being canned and peas were nearly ready for this work; artichokes and asparagus were in market. The cold wave at the close of the week did great damage to all garden and truck crops from New Mexico eastward to the Atlantic coast, except in the lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas and in the greater part of Florida where the temperature did not fall to a dangerous point. The damage was probably minimized by the backward state of the plants in North Carolina.

Melons and cucumbers were being planted in the trucking districts of South Carolina, and melon planting continued in central and northern Florida. Cabbage, lettuce, and other truck were moving in Florida, and tomatoes were being shipped from the southern portion of the State; the setting of tomato plants continued in central Florida. The seeding of plant beds was delayed by heavy rain in the lower Ohio Valley.

Tobacco seed beds were doing well in Florida and were in good to excellent condition in South Carolina; tobacco plants were coming up in Tennessee. Sugar cane was retarded by cold, wet weather. Sugar beet planting made slow progress in California.

Pastures, ranges, and stock.—Cold and stormy weather was decidedly unfavorable for stock in the Rocky Mountain and Great Plains regions. Stock suffered from cold winds and there was much shrinkage and some losses, especially among young and thin stock in Texas.

RANGES IN SOUTHWEST IMPROVED.

There was sufficient moisture to cause a continued improvement in the ranges in New Mexico. The southern ranges improved in Arizona and water was generally plentiful in that State. Snow was leaving the ranges slowly in Utah and the fields were generally bare, although there was no important new grass. The cold and windy weather was unfavorable in that State, as well as in Colorado. Cattle and sheep were doing well in Nevada, where more favorable conditions prevailed. Dry, northerly winds were detrimental to ranges in California, where rain was badly needed in all sections. Pastures were starting slowly in Oregon and stock were not up to the average.

Stormy and cold weather was unfavorable for live stock in Wyoming. Sheep scattered badly, but no important losses had been reported at the close of the week. The lower ranges in central and south-central Wyoming were covered, but partly open in the extreme eastern and northern portions. The cold wind was hard on stock in Montana, but no losses had been reported. Stock and range conditions were fairly good for the season in this State. Stock suffered from cold and high winds in South Dakota and Minnesota.

There was some injury to young pigs and lambs by cold weather in Iowa. There was some shed lambing in Montana which was returning good percentages. Conditions were favorable for lambing in Idaho, where it made good progress. There was some lambing under shelter in Utah, and lambing was starting with a good percentage of lambs saved in Nevada.

Alfalfa was frozen back in northern Texas, and meadows suffered from cold weather in southern Michigan and the Ohio Valley. Pastures improved in all of the Southern States.

HEAVY DAMAGE TO EARLY FRUIT.

Fruit.—Much damage was done to early fruit blossoms by the severe cold wave the latter part of the week. Peaches, plums, and pears were blooming throughout the Gulf Coast States and were coming into bloom northward to Oklahoma, northern Arkansas, and east-central North Carolina. Under this state of development temperatures of 1° to 4° below freezing produce critical conditions for these fruits. The temperature went down to 10° above zero in central Oklahoma, 14° above in central Arkansas, 24° to 26° in central Mississippi and Alabama, 24° in central Georgia, 28° in central South Carolina, and 22° in east-central North Carolina, with freezing along nearly the entire Gulf coast.

The extent of damage to early fruit in the South could not be ascertained at the close of the week, as the low temperatures occurred during the last two days, but it is evident that damage was extensive and severe. Most, if not all, of the peaches, plums, and pears appeared to be killed in Oklahoma, with great damage in Texas. Nearly all of these were thought to be lost in Arkansas, while probably the greatest loss to early fruit in 30 years was reported from Mississippi. Undoubtedly the damage was heavy in Alabama and to the earliest varieties of peaches in Georgia, but the Georgia Belles and Elbertas appeared to suffer less. Peaches, pears, and

plums were in full bloom in South Carolina northward to the central portion of the State, but were in a safer condition in the northwestern part.

Early fruits were severely frozen in New Mexico, but no material damage appeared to have been done in the central Rocky Mountain districts. Cold nights in the North Pacific States held fruit trees in check and they continued in good condition in California, where orange and lemon picking continued. Citrus and strawberries continued satisfactory in Florida, but berries were extensively damaged in Louisiana.

Week Was Stormy, Cold, and Disagreeable.

The week ending March 20 was characterized by frequent and marked changes in both pressure and temperature, and on the whole, was one of the most stormy, cold, and disagreeable weeks experienced during the winter. On the 14th a storm of marked intensity was centered over the southern Rocky Mountain region, and precipitation had occurred over much of the Northwest. During the following two days this disturbance moved rapidly northeastward to Lake Huron; it was attended by precipitation and strong shifting winds and gales generally over the eastern half of the country except in portions of Florida, and was followed by moderately cool weather.

By Friday, March 16, another disturbance appeared over the far Northwestern States. It moved thence rapidly southward to Colorado by the following morning, and then curved northeastward, passing to the St. Lawrence Valley by the 19th. It was followed by an area of abnormally high pressure, accompanied by a severe cold wave which reached the Atlantic Coast States at the close of the week. On the morning of the 19th the temperature was as low as freezing as far South as Galveston, Tex.; 10° above zero at Fort Smith, Ark., and zero in central Illinois, with many stations in the middle West reporting the lowest temperature ever recorded so late in the season.

KILLING FROSTS IN MOST OF SOUTH.

At the close of the week the cold wave had reached the Atlantic coast as far south as extreme northern Florida, with killing frost in the Southern States, except in the Florida Peninsula and along portions of the immediate Gulf coast, with several stations in Georgia and Alabama reporting the lowest temperature of record for the season. In the meantime, however, the temperature was rising rapidly in practically all sections between the Rocky and Appalachian Mountains and in the Plateau regions.

Chart 1, page 280, shows that for the week as a whole the temperature averaged below normal in all sections of the country except in most Atlantic coast districts and in California and western Oregon, where the means were slightly above normal. The temperature averaged from 9° to 20° below normal in all sections from the Lake region, the lower Ohio Valley, central Tennessee, and Alabama westward to the Rocky Mountains. The greatest departures from normal appear in the upper Mississippi Valley and the central and southern trans-Mississippi States. Zero weather was reported in central and northern New England, the western Lake region, and from northern Missouri, central Kansas, and central-eastern Colorado northward, with 10° to 20° below zero from northern Iowa and South Dakota northward. The lowest temperature reported was 22° below zero at Devils Lake, N. Dak., on the 18th. Freezing did not extend into Florida except in the extreme north and northwest portions.

Chart 2, page 280, shows that precipitation in substantial amounts was general in nearly all sections from the Rocky Mountains eastward. It was rather heavy in the Atlantic Coast States from Virginia southward, and in central and east Gulf districts, except in the extreme Southeast. Amounts were heavy also in portions of the lower Ohio and upper Mississippi Valleys, with unprecedentedly heavy snow for the season in some localities of the latter area. Snowfall was heavy also in the central Rocky Mountain section, especially in portions of Wyoming and in eastern Idaho. Moderate amounts of precipitation occurred throughout most of the Great Plains area, but west of the Rocky Mountains the amounts were light in nearly all sections, while along the southern and southwestern borders of the country no precipitation occurred. No rain occurred in California, where drought has prevailed, except at a few points in the extreme northern portion of the State, and more moisture was badly needed in all sections.

Much money may be saved by the farmer in intelligent seed purchases which in turn may lead, through the buying and planting of better seed, to larger returns from increased production on a smaller acreage.

Temperature and Precipitation for the Week of March 14–20, 1923.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
Gulf States.	°	°	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
Jacksonville	64	+1	0.3	−0.5
Miami	76	+3	0.3	−0.2
Key West	78	+5	0	−0.3
Tampa	72	+6	0.3	−0.5
Pensacola	56	−4	3.8	+2.5
Mobile	52	−8	3.4	+1.6
Montgomery	50	−8	3.2	+1.7
Anniston	46	−7	0.8	−0.6
Birmingham	44	−12	1.3	−0.1
Meridian	46	−10	1.4	0
Vicksburg	48	−11	2.4	+0.9
New Orleans	52	−11	1.0	−0.4
Shreveport	46	−13	0.7	−0.4
Little Rock	44	−9	1.6	+0.5
Fort Smith	38	−14	0.7	−0.2
Bentonville	34	−14	1.0	0
Oklahoma	40	−10	0.5	−0.1
Abilene	40	−16	T.	−0.3
Forth Worth	46	−11	0.1	−0.2
Dallas	44	.....	0.2	.....
Palestine	46	−14	0.6	−0.2
Taylor	48	−12	T.	−0.6
Houston	50	.....	0.2	.....
Galveston	52	−11	0.6	−0.1
Corpus Christi	58	−7	0.6	+0.2
San Antonio	52	−10	T.	−0.3
Del Rio	54	−10	0	−0.2
Ohio Valley and Tennessee.				
Memphis	44	−9	0.5	−0.9
Nashville	40	−9	1.6	+0.4
Chattanooga	44	−7	2.0	+0.5
Knoxville	46	−3	2.3	+1.0
Lexington	36	−8	1.0	−0.2
Louisville	36	−10	1.0	0
Evansville	38	−7	0.5	−0.5
Indianapolis	32	−8	1.8	+1.0
Cincinnati	34	−7	0.9	+0.1
Dayton	36	−6	1.0	+0.3
Columbus	34	−5	1.0	+0.3
Parkersburg	38	−5	0.4	−0.6
Elkins	38	−1	0.6	−0.4
Pittsburgh	36	−4	0.1	−0.5
Lake Region.				
Canton	.....	.....	0.3	−0.3
Syracuse	32	0	0.5	0
Oswego	30	−1	0.4	−0.2
Buffalo	30	−1	0.2	−0.4
Erie	30	−4	0.3	−0.3
Cleveland	30	−5	0.3	−0.3
Toledo	28	−8	1.1	+0.6
Detroit	30	−4	0.8	+0.2
Saginaw	20	−12	0.6	0
Alpena	14	−12	0.6	+0.1
Grand Rapids	22	−11	0.2	−0.4
Chicago	24	−12	1.2	+0.7
Fort Wayne	28	.....	1.5	.....
Milwaukee	18	−14	1.9	+1.3
Green Bay	16	−11	0.6	0
Escanaba	10	−13	0.6	+0.1
Ludington	18	.....	1.4	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	8	−13	0.7	+0.3
Marquette	10	−14	0.9	+0.4
Duluth	4	−20	0.3	−0.1
Upper Mississippi Valley.				
St. Paul	14	−16	0.5	+0.1
La Crosse	12	−20	0.9	+0.5
Madison	14	−17	0.5	0
Charles City	14	−15	1.1	+0.7
Dubuque	16	−18	1.6	+1.1
Davenport	20	−16	2.4	+1.9
Des Moines	20	−16	2.1	+1.7
Keokuk	26	−13	1.1	+0.6
Peoria	24	−14	0.9	+0.3
Terre Haute	34	.....	2.3	.....
Springfield, Ill.	28	−13	1.2	+0.6
Hannibal	28	−13	0.8	+0.2
St. Louis	32	−12	1.4	+0.8
Cairo	36	−11	1.3	+0.5
Pacific Coast.				
Tatoosh Island	42	−1	0.8	−1.2
Seattle	42	−2	0.1	−0.5
North Head	44	−1	0.5	−0.5
Portland, Oreg.	44	−3	0.2	−0.7
Roseburg	48	+1	0.1	−0.7
Eureka	48	0	0.1	−1.4
Red Bluff	58	+4	0	−0.8
Sacramento	.....	.....	0	−0.7
San Francisco	.....	.....	0	−0.6
Fresno	58	+3	0	−0.5
San Luis Obispo	58	+4	0	−0.9
Los Angeles	62	+4	0	−0.7
San Diego	60	+3	0	−0.4

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
Atlantic Coast.	°	°	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
Eastport	24	−5	1.4	+0.4
Portland, Me.	28	−4	1.0	+0.2
Burlington	26	−2	0.4	0
Northfield	24	−2	0.7	0
Concord	28	−3	0.6	−0.2
Boston	36	0	1.0	0
Nantucket	34	−3	2.6	+1.5
New Haven	34	−2	1.6	+0.6
Albany	30	−3	0.3	−0.4
Ithaca	32	0	0.2	−0.4
Binghamton	34	+2	0.2	−0.4
New York	38	0	1.6	+0.6
Scranton	36	+1	0.5	−0.2
Harrisburg	38	0	0.6	−0.1
Philadelphia	42	+1	2.0	+1.1
Trenton	38	−2	1.7	+0.7
Atlantic City	40	+1	3.8	+2.9
Baltimore	42	0	2.1	+1.2
Washington	44	+1	2.1	+1.2
Norfolk	50	+2	3.0	+2.0
Richmond	48	+1	3.0	+2.1
Lynchburg	46	−1	3.2	+2.3
Wytheville	42	−1	1.0	0
Asheville	44	−1	2.5	+1.4
Charlotte	50	−1	3.1	+2.1
Raleigh	48	−3	2.1	+1.1
Hatteras	54	+2	2.1	+1.0
Wilmington	56	+3	2.3	+1.5
Charleston	58	0	1.3	+0.3
Greenville	50	.....	3.0	.....
Columbia, S. C.	54	0	2.5	+1.7
Augusta	56	0	3.0	+1.8
Atlanta	48	−4	1.6	+0.2
Macon	52	−3	3.2	+1.8
Savannah	58	−1	1.3	+0.4
Thomasville	58	−2	3.4	+2.2
Mountain Region.				
Miles City	28	−1	0.1	−0.1
Havre	28	0	T.	−0.1
Kalispell	26	−7	0.1	−0.1
Yelowstone Park	14	−13	0.3	−0.1
Sheridan	20	−13	0.5	.....
Lander	22	−10	1.3	+0.8
Cheyenne	20	−13	0.6	+0.4
Grand Junction	30	−15	0.4	+0.2
Denver	26	−14	0.8	+0.6
Pueblo	30	−11	0.4	+0.2
Amarillo	36	−9	0.4	+0.3
El Paso	46	−10	0	−0.1
Roswell	40	−12	T.	−0.1
Santa Fe	28	−12	0.5	+0.3
Flagstaff	34	−2	T.	−0.4
Phoenix	56	−5	0	−0.1
Yuma	62	−2	0	−0.1
Independence	50	0	0	−0.1
Tonopah	40	−1	0	−0.3
Modena	36	−4	T.	−0.3
Salt Lake City	34	−8	0.8	+0.4
Reno	42	+1	T.	−0.3
Winnemucca	34	−6	T.	−0.2
Pocatello	30	−7	1.0	+0.5
Boise	36	−7	0.1	−0.1
Lewiston	42	−2	0.1	−0.1
Baker	32	−4	0.1	−0.2
Walla Walla	44	0	T.	−0.4
Spokane	38	−2	0.1	−0.2
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield, Mo.	32	−12	0.7	−0.3
Columbia, Mo.	32	−10	1.1	+0.5
Kansas City	26	−15	0.8	+0.1
St. Joseph	24	.....	0.6	.....
Topeka	32	−9	0.6	0
Iola	34	−9	1.4	+0.8
Wichita	28	−17	0.4	−0.2
Dodge City	34	−9	0.2	0
Concordia	26	−15	0.4	+0.1
North Platte	24	−13	0.4	+0.2
Lincoln	18	−18	1.1	+0.8
Omaha	18	−19	2.3	+2.0
Sioux City	18	−15	0.5	+0.2
Valentine	20	−13	0.5	+0.2
Rapid City	22	−10	0.3	+0.1
Pierre	18	−14	0.2	−0.1
Huron	14	−15	0.1	−0.1
Moorhead	8	−15	0.3	0
Devils Lake	4	−15	0.3	+0.1
Bismarck	16	−9	T.	−0.2
Williston	14	−9	0.1	0

NOTE.—T. indicates amount too small for measurement.

Chart 1.—Departure of Mean Temperature From the Normal, Week Ending 8 a. m., March 20, 1923.

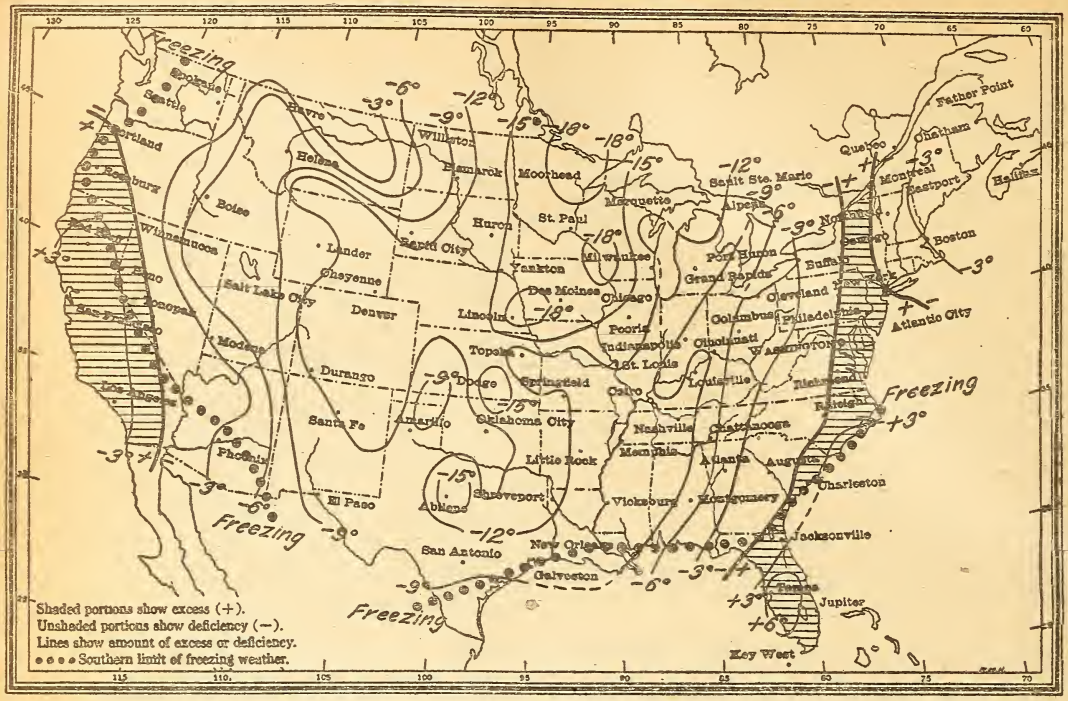
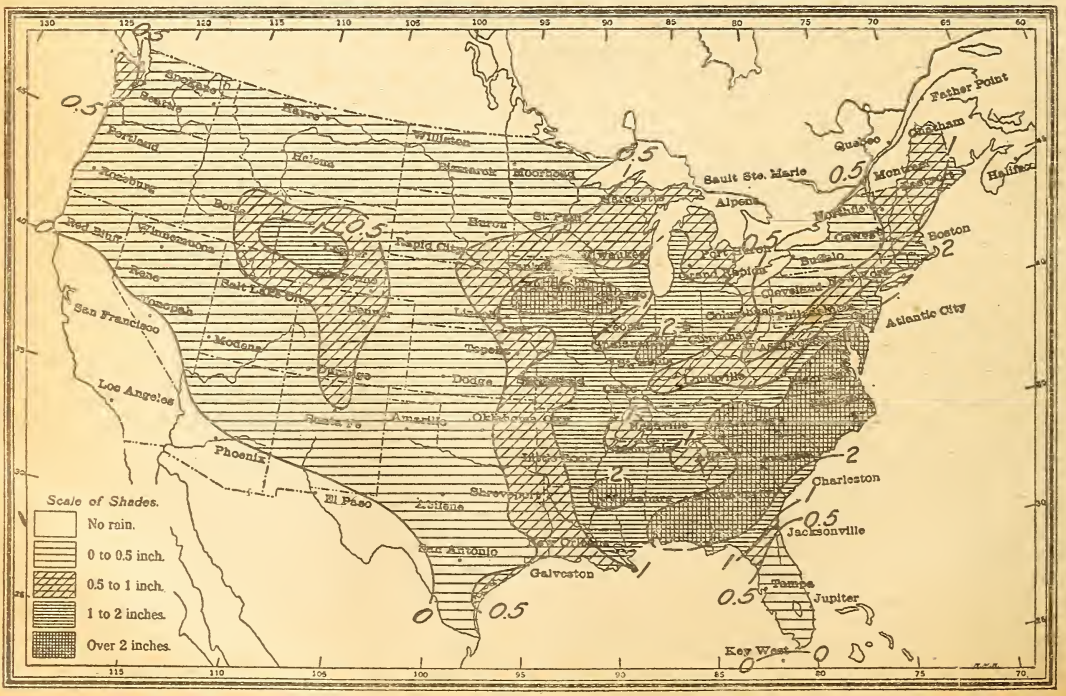


Chart 2.—Precipitation, Inches, Week Ending 8 a. m., March 20, 1923.



WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1923